THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
DAVID GLENN.

FOR TREASURER,
GEO. A. BAYARD.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
H. A. SNYDER.

FOR REGISTER,
JOHN A. LEHR.

FOR RECORDER,
R. C. NEAL.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW GREGG,
W. W. ROGERS.

FOR CORONER,
E. A. RUSSELL.

FOR AUDITORS,
JAMES B. CURTIN,
WILLIAM McFARLAN.

Republican Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county, for the ensuing year:

Bellefonte, John G Love, Chairman
" Capt R B Barger, Secretary
" N. W.—Isaac Mitchell
" S. W.—J D Miller
" W. W.—S D Gray
Milesburg borough, D P Shope, Milesburg
Howard borough, Wm H Neff, Howard
Philipsburg borough, Henry Stockbridge, Philipsburg
Unionville borough, Dr E A Russell, Fleming
Benner township, Capt C Dale, Bellefonte
Boggs township, Capt Austin Curtin, Roland
Burnside township, Dr M Stewart, Moshannon
Curtin township, John A Daily, Howard
Ferguson township, Jonathan Hess, Pine Grove Mills
Gregg Township, Jacob Bitner, Penn Hall
Haines' township, Daniel Rhote, Aaronsburg
Half Moon township, Simon Sellers, Half Moon
Harris township, George Jack, Boalsburg
Howard township, Jonathan Shank, Howard
Huston township, John Spear Thompson, Martha Furnace
Liberty township, W F Courter, Blanchard
Marion township, R K Wilson, Walker
Miles township, R H Strohecker, Rebersburg
Patton township, W F Thompson, Buffalo Run
Penn township, J W Snook, Millheim
Potter township, James M Thompson, Potter's Mills
Rush township, D M Bilger, Philipsburg
Snow Shoe township, Capt C P Stoneroad, Snow Shoe
Spring township, Capt Henry Eckenroth, Pleasant Gap
Taylor township Capt Geo Campbell, Olivia
Union township, Peter H Bush, Fleming
Walker township, Henry McEwen, Hublersburg
Worth township, Alexander Chaney, Port Matilda.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Tilden's reform programme makes the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "snicker right out in meetin'."

—Colonel Poorman, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Danford, in Ohio, in 1872, has now taken the stump in favor of Hayes.

—"Yes; we shall lose the State; the ——meddlesome priests have overdone the thing by sticking their noses into our politics."—*Thurman, at Put-in-Bay.*

—A man in Schuylkill county got a "coffin notice," the other day, with the command to "go to h—, out of this," and he immediately started for the Democratic Convention at Erie.

—The statements so industriously telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that Secretary Delano will not again return to that city in his official capacity are most likely entirely without foundation.

—The Wisconsin Democrats dug the grave of their party on Wednesday by renominating Governor Taylor. Nothing, except sheer laziness on the part of the Republicans, can save the ticket from ignominious defeat.

—The Republican conferrees of Fayette have informally concurred in the nomination of Jacob Rush, of Greene county, for State Senator, and he is now, therefore, the regular candidate for that position.

—The Franklin "Repository" thinks that the Republicans have only to close up the ranks and do their duty "to march forward to victory under the banner of our gallant leader, Hartranft. Enemies have assailed him, but their darts have always fallen harmless at his feet. As he stood the fire of the enemy at Fort Steadman unharmed, so will he pass through the present ordeal unscathed."

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The *Watchman* cries out exultantly, "all hail, California!" and then goes on to say that the result is a great surprise to the Republicans. We do not exactly see it. What had we reason to expect? There were four parties in that State, and three of these drew their strength from the Republicans. The Liberals and Prohibitionists drew enough strength from the Republicans to give the victory to the Democrats. What Republican, or any other man, had cause to expect a different result? While the Democrats have some cause to rejoice over the victory so complete and positive, they have no assurance of future success. Their party is largely in the minority, as is shown by the vote. There has been no increase in their numbers. With the Prohibitionist and Liberal votes united with the Republican, as it will be in the Presidential contest, they will have nothing to hope for.

Local affairs had a great influence upon the election in that State, and party lines were not closely drawn. We, as Republicans, should learn a lesson by the California election. The same game may be played in this State this fall if Republicans are going to play fod and run after every little side issue that may be forced into notice by a few inconsiderate men, urged on by designing politicians of the Democratic school. We warn Republican temperance men that, if they follow the lead of the so-called Temperance party leaders, they will surely follow an *ignus fatus* that will lead to destruction, not only of the party which has given them all the temperance legislation they have been blest with, but will turn back this great reform and give it a blow from which it will not recover in the next fifty years. There are many good temperance men who do not agree that this one question is the only question worth considering. All men are not one-idea men, therefore we say, *alia tentanda via est*, if we would strike the most effective blows in the interest of this great reform. There are very few temperance Democrats. The *Watchman* and other Democratic papers can well afford to urge temperance men to "hew to the line," for the reason that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a course. But will temperance Republicans be deceived by such sophistry. We have a Republican majority of from ten to twenty thousand in this State, and it is only through divisions in our ranks that the Democrats can hope to be successful. We trust that every Republican in Pennsylvania will do his whole duty in the coming struggle, and the result can easily be foretold.

Remember, if we lose the State this fall we cannot calculate the evil results that may follow, or the effect it may have upon the Presidential contest. With Congress full of pardoned rebels, are we ready to turn over the whole government to them? Are we ready, with all the burdens we now have to bear, to load ourselves down with heavier and more grievous ones? Are we ready to meet the issue of paying the rebel debt, remunerating them for the slaves set free—issues that must surely be met if the Democracy rise to supreme power in the land, and issues which, if successful, will involve an outlay of millions of money? We should get greenbacks enough then and no mistake, but from such an evil may the Lord deliver *ex-reseit medendo.*

The merchants of Baltimore, who are mainly Democrats, held a rousing meeting on Thursday night last, and appointed a committee to confer with other committees in framing a State and city ticket opposed to the corrupt Democratic ring which now controls Maryland and Baltimore. The Republican State Covention, which met on Wednesday, appointed a similar committee; and these two committees, in conjunction with one previously appointed by the Reform Council, will frame a ticket that will unite all the elements of opposition to the Democracy.

This action of the merchantile community of Baltimore is an indication of the prevalent feeling in Maryland—that of hostility to a party which, by its corrupt rule, has disgusted and driven off the respectable part of its supporters.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Sometime since, we discussed the political movement of the temperance organization in our State this fall. We still find that some of our Republican friends, under the influence of short-sighted political teachers, known as clergymen (who take greater interest and manifest more zeal in the political phase of the temperance movement that they do in trying to teach their flocks the true idea of temperance) are disposed to suffer themselves to be imposed upon, and betrayed into a political act that must inevitably result in an injury to the very cause they are in sympathy with, and which they hope to advance. We are glad to know that most of our eminent divines take a fair, common-sense view of the question, and are too shrewd to permit themselves to be used as a mere tool of the Democratic party and whiskey ring, in order to defeat the political party that is friendly to the cause of temperance, and that embodies a larger element of honest and reliable temperance men than any other political organization, and larger than will support the temperance ticket of Browne and Pennypacker. To defeat the Republican party is to antagonize the temperance men in that party against the independent temperance movement, and neutralize their influence in relation to further effort in the temperance cause. And not only does it involve that result, but a defeat of the Republican party, puts in power the Democratic party that boasts of its open hostility to the temperance cause, and of being the special ally to the liquor interest, and it would thus deal a blow to the cause of temperance from which it cannot recover for years to come. And the most sanguine temperance men hope, not to elect their candidates, but simply to defeat Hartranft, as a vindictive punishment that they think he deserves for not vetoing the bill passed by a Democratic legislature, repealing the local option law. And in order to do this, they are willing to incur the risk of making, not only neutrals, but very opponents out of all that class of Republicans who are temperance men, but who believe that a political party is the representative of, and embodies more than simply the single idea of, an ultra-temperance reform. And they are even willing to knowingly do a severe injury to the cause they profess so zealously to advocate by putting their inveterate enemies, the Democrats, in power; and to put the Democrats in power, with all their antebellum, secession, and treasonable proclivities and record, without any manifestation on their part of honest acquiescence in the results of the war, or honest disposition toward anything but public plunder and anti-progress in the affairs of State and nation, is to stay the progress of temperance, as well as every other needed reform; and to put the Democratic party in power when it is now suffering itself to be used by the worst political influences in the country, the policy of which is dictated and controlled by foreign potentates and princes, would hazard the stability and best interests of our government, and invite the overthrow and destruction of our common school system. Yet some of our ultra-temperance men seem willing to become the willing tools of their veriest enemies, so they may enjoy the self-satisfaction of having revenged themselves upon Governor Hartranft because he did not make use of an unwarrantable exercise of the veto power in the case of the repeal of the local option law, which *the people themselves had declared*, by no uncertain voice, that they wanted repealed, through the representatives that they had elected for that purpose, and whom some of the men who now censure Hartranft helped to elect. Did Governor Hartranft do wrong in signing the bill repealing local option? If not, then temperance men who are Republicans have no good cause to try to defeat him, simply for the sake of defeating him. He did not do wrong in signing the bill, because the people, after two political campaigns, in which the question of the repeal of the local option law entered as an element just as much as the question can enter into any ordinary political campaign, and just as much as it does in this campaign, declared, by a largely increased vote over that polled in favor of local option, for its repeal, by electing members to the Legislature committed to the repeal of the law. In the spring of 1873, the following named counties voted in favor of local option, by the following vote:

Armstrong	county	2,999
Beaver	do	2,412
Bedford	do	2,232
Blair	do	3,140
Bradford	do	5,213
Butler	do	2,147
Cameron	do	439
Centre	do	2,995
Chester	do	5,981
Clarion	do	2,260
Clearfield	do	1,406
Clinton	do	1,506
Crawford	do	2,903
Cumberland	do	3,574
Delaware	do	1,880
Erie	do	2,592
Fayette	do	3,899
Franklin	do	3,573
Greene	do	2,741
Huntingdon	do	2,429
Indiana	do	2,342
Jefferson	do	2,556
Juniata	do	1,442
Lawrence	do	1,984
Luzerne	do	5,780
Lycoming	do	2,520
McKean	do	681
Mercer	do	3,179
Mifflin	do	1,668
Montour	do	1,245
Perry	do	2,241
Somerset	do	1,912
Susquehanna	do	3,222
Tioga	do	2,863
Union	do	1,410
Venango	do	2,106
Warren	do	2,309
Washington	do	3,705
Westmoreland	do	4,018
Wyoming	do	1,923
Total vote		104,949

It will be seen from the above that forty counties in the State voted in favor of local option in the spring of 1873, and cast one hundred and four thousand and nine hundred and forty-nine votes for the law. After the passage of the local option law, and the vote upon it in the spring of 1873, the question as to whether the local option law should be repealed or maintained entered as an element in the political campaign of 1873, and also in the campaign of 1874. The people passed upon the question in both campaigns, and expressed their will directly and decisively through the representatives they elected to the Legislature in both campaigns. In 1874 the Republicans maintained their ascendency in the Legislature, and local option, despite the efforts made and inducements offered to secure its repeal, remained intact, and of force in the custody of the Republican party.

The enemies of local option again went before the people in the campaign of 1874, and while many temperance men of strong Democratic proclivities, who were ready to sacrifice temperance and everything else to secure a Democratic victory, struck hands of warmest friendship with the enemies of local option, as did W. H. Blair in our county, and many others were indifferent and negligent of their duty, and thus suffered the antagonists of local option to win a victory, and the Democracy a partial triumph, in the State, by getting a majority in the Legislature. Of the forty counties that voted in favor of local option in 1873, twenty-nine of them elected representatives to the Legislature who were *pledged to the repeal of the local option law* in 1874. They are as follows:

COUNTY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	VOTE RE'D
Bedford	G H Spang, Dem	3128
Blair	J C Everhart, Dem	3449
Butler	J S Luck, Dem	4136
Cameron	J W Phelps, Rep	429
Centre	S T Shugert, Dem W Alexander, Dem Geo F Smith, Rep E W Bailey, Rep	2095
Chester		5876
Clearfield	W R Bartshorn, Dem	2879
Clarion	Martin Williams, Dem J H Wilson, Dem	3293
Clinton	J A Achenbach, Dem	2338
Crawford	S G Logan, Dem W C Pummer, Dem	4432
Cumberland	J W Mumper, Dem W B Butler, Dem Cooper Talley, Dem	4318
Delaware	Thos Morrell, Dem	2453
Erie	Wm Hewey, Dem	1585
Fayette	T Bolb Degarman, Dem	3694
Franklin	Simon Locron, Dem W A Emleck, Dem Hastings Gehr, Rep	4061
Greene	M R Wise, Dem	2288
Huntingdon	W P McNite, Dem	3209
Jefferson	R B Brown, Dem	2220
Juniata	Jerome Hetnick, Dem	1586
Luzerne	T H B Lewis, Dem Chas A Miner, Rep J C Fancher, Dem James McAsey, Dem F W McGinster, Dem M F Lynott, Dem C R Gorman, Dem T W Loftus, Dem	1302 1564 1480 829 2147 1839 1192 994
Lycoming	O H Reigland, Dem George Steck, Dem John Gaffey, Dem	45[illegible]
McKean	Jno C Backus, Dem	066
Mifflin	Jno W Parker	1497
Montour	Crimshank, Rep	1244
Perry	G N Rentler, Dem	2298
Somerset	Joseph D Miller, Rep	2816
Tioga	Jno I Mitchell, Rep	3432
Venango	Wm Hasson, Dem J P Park, Dem	3487
Westmoreland	T McLain, Dem H B Piper, Dem Jas L Toner, Dem	5717
Whole vote polled in twenty-nine of the local option counties, in 1874, in favor of the repeal of the law		95,414

The same twenty-nine counties, in the spring of 1873, polled in favor of local option only 74,251 votes. So that, after a trial of local option for nearly two years, the people of twenty-nine local option counties out of forty, by the decisive vote of 96,414 votes to 74,251 votes, demanded its repeal. Or in other words, the people of twenty-nine local option counties out of forty, cast in the camprign of 1873 twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three more votes in favor of the repeal of local option, than they cast in favor of local option in 1874. Everyone of these twenty-nine counties elected representatives to the Legislature committed to the repeal of the law, and they voted for its repeal.

In Centre county, Shugert and Wolf, when being elected, were known to be in favor of the repeal of the law, and known to no man better than Wm. H. Blair, the pseudo-political temperance Mogul of Centre county, who not only voted for them in opposition to John Boozer, a well-known temperance candidate, but did all he could to secure their election. Those same twenty-nine counties, in 1874 also elected to the Legislature forty-one Democrats, and but eight Republicans, all of whom voted for the repeal of the law.

In the face of the above facts and figures, who is in fault, and who is responsible, for the repeal of the local option law? No intelligent and honest man can hold Gov. Hartranft responsible for its repeal. He was not elected as a temperance candidate, but was elected by the Republican party as Gov. of Pennsylvania. As such, he was the executive officer of the Commonwealth. It is not his province to make law, but to execute such laws as the people, through their representatives, make for themselves. Now, if the people of Pennsylvania and especially the local option portion of it, did not want the law repealed, why did they elect members to the Legislature committed to the repeal of the law? Why did they permit their honest sympathy in behalf of temperance to be overcome by their partizan zeal, and in order to secure a class of mediocre Democratic politicians to represent them in the Legislature, sacrifice temperance and throw it to the dogs? Why temperance men themselves, who now manifest so much concern about the matter, should lay idly by, and many of them join hands with and work for Democratic candidates in 1874, and thus by their own act and want of true, honest work and watchfulness, permit their enemies to gain a signal triumph over them at the polls, and then, when their favorite candidates work a repeal of the law, censure the Executive of the State and hold him responsible for their own acts and negligence, we are unable to see. Why not censure a Democratic Legislature? Without a Democratic Legislature the law could not have been repealed. Had Gov. Hartranft a right to disregard the voice of the people of those twenty-nine counties, in 1874, that voted for local option in 1873, and which in 1874 elected representatives direct frem among themselves pledged to a repeal of the law by twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three votes more than they cast for local option in 1873? Surely he had not. To disregard the voice of the people, legitimately expressed, by the chief executive of the State or nation, would be to disregard the fundamental principles of a free republic, and be subversive of the same. Yea, more; it would be to defy the majority and make the governor of a State a self-constituted autocrat. Any executive officer who, by an unwarrantable exercise of the veto power, attempts to maintain or enforce a public policy of his own, or of even that of a minority of the State, against the legitimately expressed will of the majority, and which they have repudiated through the ballot, is unfit to be an executive of a State, and should incur the possibility of impeachment. Then we not only regard the action of Gov. Hartranft in signing the action repealing local option as not wrong, but as perfectly right, and just what any other honorable, fair, and upright Governor would, under similar circumstances, have done. In doing so, he simply obeyed the will of the majority of the people of the State, regularly expressed through the ballot box, and thus evinced his unselfish Republicanism and true statesmanship; and for this he is to be condemned! Will temperance men who are Republicans allow themselves to be made the willing tools of their enemies, the Democrats? The Democrats who are temperance men always sacrifice temperance candidates for the regular ticket, and hence will do nothing for Brown and Pennypacker. Can the Temperance party afford to defeat the Republican party, and put the Democratic party in power? Can the ultra-temperance men afford to antagonize against them, the true, honest, and reliable men of the Republican party? Will the temperance men allow the whiskey interest and Democrats to use them as a wedge and maul, to split themselves up as a body of reformers, and deal to themselves and their cause a blow from which they cannot recover for years? Then can they suffer themselves, as Republicans, to be used to discipline or castigate Gov. Hartranft for doing that which the people, many of whom were the temperance men who are now up in arms, by a large vote asked him to do? We think they cannot. We hope all Republicans of Centre county will stop to think before they act in favor of the Democracy, and will be honest enough to see that the people and indifferent temperance men are at fault, and are wholly responsible for the repeal of the local option law. The repeal of the local option law being the only thing alleged against Gov. Hartranft's administration as a cause for his defeat, we think we have shown that that is no cause for any honest and intelligent voter to cast a ballot against him.

STATE ITEMS.

—John A. McClure, a delegate to the late Dauphin County Democratic Convention, has not been seen since Wednesday night of last week. He lived at Baldwin, three miles below Harrisburg, and fears are entertained that he either fell into the canal and was drowned, or that he was the victim of foul play while on his way home.

—The fall military inspection and review of the Second Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Major General William J. Bolton commanding, will be held in the city of Reading, on Monday, September 13th, 1875, the day proceeding the commencement of the Berks county fair. The Second Division includes the military companies of Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton. Montgomery county has a full regiment, while the three other counties have also a full regiment.

—J Thompson, of Pottstown, a few days ago, noticed something that seemed to be a fine string moving upon the ground. On attempting to pick it up, it parted at the point touched, and was found to consist of a number of very small worms, not more than a quarter of an inch long. On closer examination he discovered that the string was composed of myriads of these little worms, that were clinging to each other while on the march. And now he wants to know to what species they belong, and where they came from.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: A foundryman, residing on Alder street, above Fifteenth, met with a shocking accident on Friday last. He was caught in a piece of machinery and had his arm torn from the socket. He was taken home in a wagon, and while the vehicle was standing in front of his house his two children climbed in. The horse became frightened and ran away, cutting one of the children in the face, mashing his jaw. The other one's hand was mashed so badly as to necessitate amputation. About six o'clock the same evening another son brought home with his head badly cut by a piece of brass flying from the lathe at which he had been working. In about ten minutes after, the baby came in with its hand hanging half off.

The Philadelphia *Times* supports the ticket nominated at the Erie salary-grab convention, that repudiates the platform. And this is the same position occupied by the New York "World."

The Baltimore "American" has a positive opinion or two of the Erie platform. It says: "We regard the Pennsylvania platform as the worst that has yet been presented to the people of the country for their endorsements. If it properly represents the feelings and opinions of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, there certainly is cause for alarm."

The Catholic *Telegraph*, the official organ of the Roman Catholic church, of Cincinnati, in its issue of the 9th inst., speaks to the Ohio Democracy, in the following decisive language.

"If Democratic discrimination against Catholics continues, some know-nothing politicians in the Democratic ranks may find themselves scratched out of political existance."

The meaning of this discrimination is refusing to appropriate the public money for the maintenance of Catholic schools. This is the main part of the issue now before the people of Ohio, to be decided at the coming election. It has been forced upon the people of Ohio by the bishops and arch bishops of that church, whose persistant assaults on the public schools, has aroused the indignation of the protestant citizens of the Buck[illegible] State.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

Over The River.

On the banks beyond the stream
Where the fields are always green,
There's no night, but endless day;
There is where the angels stay.
There's no sorrow, pain or fear;
There's no parting, farewell tear;
There's no cloud, no darkness there;
All is bright, and clear, and fair.

Flowers of fadeless beauty there,
Trees of life with foliage rare,
Fruits the most inviting grow,—
There is where I want to go.
Hark! I hear the angels sing;
Heavenly harpers on the wing,
Throng the air and bid me rise
To the music in the skies.

Soon from earth I 'll soar away
To the realms of endless day;
Soon I'll join the ransomed throng,
And sing with them redemption's song.
Pearly gates stand open wide,
Just beyond death's chilling tide;
There my mansion bright I see;
There the angels wait for me.

Earthly homes, adieu, adieu!
Earthly friends, farewell to you!
Softly breathe your last good-by;
Jesus calls me, let me die.
Hallelujah! Christ has come;
Hallelujah! I'm near home;
Friends and loved ones, weep no more;
Meet me on the other shore.

Day Dreams.

Just within the cottage door
Baby plays upon the floor,
While the mother, with her knitting,
On the low door step is sitting;
And the golden summer day
With the twilight slips away.

Building castles in the air,
Seeing visions bright and fair,
In that golden hour hazy,
Till the busy hands grow lazy,
And her work unheeded lies
Neath her far-off dreamy eyes.

No more toiling day and night,
But a life so fair and bright
That without a stint or measure,
She is drinking deep of pleasure,
In her visionary sphere
Which her dreaming brings so near.

She is plucking at her ease
Golden fruits her taste to please;
She is lifted in her vision
To the far-off bright Elysian.
While the twilight slowly dies,
And gray shadows fill the skies.

But hark! that merry shout
On the bright breeze ringing out
Sets the bright air-castle falling,
For the fisher's voice is calling;
And the mother's dreams are o'er—
She's the fisher's wife once more.

Back again from marble halls,
Sung within her cottage walls,
Where baby must be tended
And home-spun garments mended;
And her day-dreams thus are done
With the setting of the sun.

Our Story Teller.

Sherman's Campaigns.

Some Extracts from His "Memoirs."

Instead of a story we present our readers this week with a few extracts from General Sherman's new book, with which we feel sure they will be interested.

SHERMAN'S INSANITY—1861.

Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell arrived at Louisville about the middle of November, with orders to relieve me, and I was transferred for duty to the Department of the Missouri, and was ordered to report in person to Major General H. W. Halleck at St. Louis. I accompanied General Buell to the camp at Nolin, where he reviewed and inspected the camp and troops under command of Gen. A. D. McCook, and on our way back Gen Buell inspected the regiment of Hazzard at Elizabethtown. I then turned over my command to him and took my departure for St. Louis.

At the time I was so relieved I thought, of course, it was done in fulfillment of Mr. Lincoln's promise to me, and as a necessary result of my repeated demand for the fulfillment of that promise; but I saw and felt, and was of course deeply moved, to observe the manifest belief that there was more or less of truth in the rumor that the cares, perplexities, and anxiety of the situation had unbalanced my judgement and mind. Still, on a review of the only official documents before the War Department at the time, it was cruel for a Secretary of War to give a tacit credence to a rumor which probably started without his wish or intention, yet through his instrumentality. Of course I could not deny the fact, and had to submit to all its painful consequences for months; and, moreover, I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently placed under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion. Indeed, it was not until the following April that the battle of Shiloh gave me personally the chance to redeem my good name.

On reaching St. Louis and reporting to General Halleck, I was received kindly, and was shortly afterwards (viz, Nov. 23) sent up to Sedalia to inspect the camp there, and the troops located along the road back to Jefferson City, and I was ordered to assume command in a certian contingency. I found General Steele at Sedalia with his regiments scattered about loosely; and Gen. Pope at Ottorville, twenty miles back, with no concert between them. The rebel general, Sterling Price, had his forces down about Osceola and Warsaw. I advised General Halleck to collect the whole of his men into one camp on the La Mina River, near Georgetown, to put them into brigades and divisions, so as to be ready to be handled, and I gave some preliminary orders looking to that end. But the newspapers kept harping on my insanity and paralyzed my efforts. In spite of myself, they tortured from me some words and acts of impudence.

A SHREWD TRICK.

When we rode to Oxford from College Hill, there happened a little circumstance which seems worthy of record. While General Van Dorn had his headquarters in Holy Springs, viz., in October, 1862, he was very short of the comforts and luxuries of life, and resorted to every possible device to draw from the abundant supplies in Memphis. He had no difficulty whatever in getting spies into the town for information, but he had trouble in getting bulky supplies out through the guards, though sometimes I connived at his supplies of cigars, liquors, boots, gloves, etc., for individual use; but medicines and large supplies of all kinds were confiscated, if attempted to be passed out. As we rode that morning toward Oxford I observed in a farmer's barn-yard a wagon that looked like a city furniture wagon with springs. We were always short of wagons, so I called the attention of the quartermaster, Colonel J. Condit Smith, saying: "There is a good wagon; go for it." He dropped out of the retinue with an orderly, and after we had ridden a mile or so he overtook us, and I asked him: "What luck?" He answered: "All right; I have secured that wagon, and I also got another," and he explained that he had gone to the farmer's house to inquire about the furniture-wagon, when the farmer said it did not belong to him, but to some party in Memphis, adding that in his barn was another belonging to the same party. They went to the barn, and there found a handsome city hearse, with [illegible] and plumes. The farmer said [illegible] had a big funeral out of Memphis, but when it reached his house, the coffin was found to contain a fine assortment of medicines for the use of Van Dorn's army. Thus under the pretense of a first-class funeral, they had carried through our guards the very things we had tried to prevent. It was a good trick, but diminished our respect for such pageants afterwards.

ASSAULTING VICKSBURG — M'CLERNAND'S REMOVAL.

All our field batteries were put in position and were covered by good epaulments. The troops were brought forward in easy support, concealed by the shape of our ground, and to the minute, viz.: 10A. M., of May 22, (1863), the troops sprang to the assault. A small party, that might be called a forlorn hope, provided with plank to cross the ditch, advanced at a run up to the very ditch; the lines of infantry sprang from cover and advanced rapidly in line of battle. I took a position within 200 yards of the rebel parapet, on the off slope of a spur of ground, where, by advancing two or three steps, I could see everything. The rebel line, concealed by the parapet showed no sign of unusual activity, but as our troops came in fair view the enemy rose behind their parapet and poured a furious fire upon our lines; and, for about two hours, we had a severe and bloody battle, but at every point we were repulsed. In the very midst of this, when shell and shot fell furious and fast, occurred that little episode which has been celebrated in song and story, of the boy Orion P. Howe, badly wounded, bearing me a message for cartridges, caliber 54, described in my letter to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. This boy was afterward appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, but he could not graduate, and I do not know what has become of him.

After our men had been fairly beaten back from off the parapet, and had got over behind the spurs of ground close up to the rebel works, General Grant came to where I was, on foot, having left his horse some distance to the rear, I pointed out to him the rebel works, admitted that my assault had failed, and he said the result with McPherson and McClernand was about the same. While he was with me, an orderly or staff officer came and handed me a paper. I think the writing was in pencil, on a loose piece of paper, and was in General McClernand's handwriting, to the effect that "his troops had captured the rebel parapet in his front;" that "the flag of the Union waved over the stronghold of Vicksburg," and asked him (General Grant) to give renewed orders to McPherson and Sherman to press their attacks on their respective fronts, lest the enemy should concentrate on him (McClernand). General Grant said, "I don't believe a word of it;" but I reasoned with him, that this note was official, and must be credited, and I offered to renew the assault at once with new troops. —He said he would instantly ride down the line to McClernan's front, and if I did not receive orders to the contrary, by 3 o'clock P. M., I might try it again. Mower's fresh brigade was brought up under cover, and some changes were made in Giles Smith's brigade; and, punctually at 3 P. M., hearing heavy firing down along the line to my left, I ordered the second assault. It was a repetition of the first, equally unsuccessful and bloody. It also transpired that the same thing had occurred with General McPherson, who lost in the second assault some valuable officers and men, without adequate result; and that General McClernand, instead of having taken any single point of the rebel parapet, had only taken one or two small outlying lunettes open to the rear, where his men were at the mercy of the rebel [illegible] nd their main parapet, and most of them were actually thus captured. This affair caused great feeling with us, and severe criticisms on General McClernand, which led finally to his removal from the command of the Thirteenth Corps, to which General Ord succeeded. The immediate cause, however, of General McClernand's removal was the publication of a sort of congratulatory order addressed to his troops, first published in St. Louis in which he claimed that he had actually succeeded in making a lodgment in Vicksburg, but had lost, owing to the fact that McPherson and Sherman did not fulfill their parts of the general plan of attack. This was simply untrue.

ENGINEERING FEATS.

Ten thousand men were distributed along the break (from Big Shanty to above Ackworth) to replace the ties, and to prepare the road-bed, while the regular repair-party, under Colonel W. W. Wright, came down from Chattanooga with iron, spikes, etc., and in about seven days the road was all right again. It was by such acts of extraordinary energy that we discouraged our adversaries, for the rebel soldiers felt that it was a waste of labor for them to march hurriedly in wide circuits, day and night, to burn a bridge and tear up a mile or so of track, when they knew that we could lay it back so quickly. They supposed that we had men and money without limit, and that we always kept on hand along the road, duplicates of every bridge and culvert of any importance.

A good story is told of one who was on Kenesaw Mountain during our advance in the previous June or July. A group of rebels lay in the shade of a tree, one hot day, overlooking our camps about Big Shanty. One soldier remarked to his fellows:

"Well, the Yanks will have to git up and git now, for I heard General Johnson himself say that General Wheeler had blown up the tunnel near Dalton, and that the Yanks would have to retreat, because they could get no more rations."

"Oh, hell!" said a listener, don't you know that old Sherman carries a duplicate tunnel along?"

After the war was over, General Johnston inquired of me who was our chief railroad engineer. When I told him that it was Colonel W. W. Wright, a civilian, he was much surprised, said that our feats of bridge-building and repairs of roads had excited his admiration; and he instanced the occasion at Kenesaw in June, when an officer from Wheeler's cavalry had reported to him in person that he had come from General Wheeler, who had made a bad break in our road about Tilton Station, which he said would take at least a fortnight to repair; and, while they were talking, a train was seen coming down the road, which had passed that very break.

LUXURIES ON THE MARCH TO ATLANTA.

Each division and brigade was provided a fair proportion of wagons for a supply-train, and these were limited in their loads to carry food, ammunition, and clothing. Tents were forbidden to all save the sick and wounded, and one tent only was allowed to each headquarters for use as an office. These orders were not absolutely enforced, though in person I set the example, and did not have a tent, nor did any officer about me have one; but we had wall tent-flies, without poles, and no tent furniture of any kind. We usually spread our flies over saplings, or on fence-rails or posts improvised on the spot. Most of the general officers, except Thomas, followed my example strickly; but he had a regular headquarters camp. I frequently called his attention to the orders on this subject, rather jestingly than seriously. He would break out against his officers for having such luxuries, but, needing a tent himself, and being good-natured and slow to act, he never enforced my orders perfectly. In addition to his regular wagon-train, he had a big wagon which could be converted into an office, and this we used to call "Thomas' circus." Several times during the campaign I found quarter-masters hid away in some comfortable nook to the rear, with tents and mess-fixtures which were the envy of the passing soldiers; and I frequently broke them up, and distributed the tents to the surgeons of brigades. Yet my orders actually reduced the transportation, so that I doubt if any army ever went forth to battle with fewer impediments, and where the regular and necessary supplies of food, ammunition, and clothing were issued, as called for, so regularly and so well.

CAPTURE OF KENNESAW.

All the orders were issued to bring forward supplies enough to fill our wagons, intending to strip the railroad track to Allatoona, and leave that place as our depot, to be covered as well as possible by Garrard's cavalry. General Thomas, as usual, shook his head, deeming it risky to leave the railroad; but something had to be done, and I resolved on this move, as reported in my dispatch to General Halleck on July 1:

"General Schofield is now south of Olley's Creek, and on the head of Nickajack. I have been hurrying down provisions and forage, and to-morrow night propose to move McPherson from the left to the extreme right, back of General Thomas. This will bring my right within three miles of the Chattahoochee River, and about five miles from the railroad. By this movement I think I can force Johnston to move his whole army down from Kenesaw to defend his railroad and the Chattahoochee, when I will (by the left flank) reach the railroad below Marietta: but in this I must cut loose from the railroad with ten days supplies in wagons. Johnston may come out of his intrenchments to attack Thomas, which is exactly what I want, for General Thomas is well intrenched on a line parallel with the enemy south of Kenesaw. I think that Allatoona and the line of the Etowah are strong enough for me to venture on this move. The movement is substantially down the Sandtown Road straight for Atlanta."

McPherson drew out of his lines during the night of July 2, leaving Garrard's cavalry, dismounted, occupying his trenches, and moved to the rear of the Army of the Cumberland, stretching down the Nickajack; but Johnston detected the movement, and promptly abandoned Marietta and Kenesaw. I expected as much, for, by the early dawn of the 3d of July, I was up at a large spy-glass mounted on a tripod, which Colonel Poe, United States Engineer, had at his bivouac close by our camp. I directed the glass on Kenesaw, and saw some of our pickets crawling up the hill cautiously; soon they stood upon the very top, and I could plainly see their movements as they ran along the crest just abandoned by the enemy. In a minute I roused my staff, and started them off with orders in every direction for a pursuit by every possible road, hoping to catch Johnston in the confusion of retreat, especially at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

As before explained, on the 3d of July, by moving McPherson's entire army from the extreme left, at the base of Kenesaw, to the right, below Olley's Creek, and stretching it down the Nickajack, toward Turner's Ferry of the Chattahoochee, we forced Johnston to choose between a direct assault on Thomas' intrenched position, or to permit us to make lodgment on his railroad below Marietta, or even to cross the Chattahoochee. Of course he chose to let go Kenesaw and Marietta, and fall back on an intrenched camp prepared by his orders in advance on the north and west bank of the Chattahoochee, covering the railroad crossing and his several pontoon bridges. I confess I had not learned beforehand of the existence of this strong place, in the nature of a tete-dupont, and had counted on striking him an effectual blow in the expected confusion of his crossing the Chattahoochee, a broad and deep river then to his rear. Ordering every part of the army to pursue vigorously on the morning of the 3d of July, I rode into Marietta, just quitted by the rebel rear-guard, and was terribly angry at the cautious pursuit by Garrard's cavalry, and even by the head of our infantry columns. But Johnston had in advance cleared and multiplied his roads, whereas ours had to cross at right angles from the direction of Powder Springs toward Marietta, producing delay and confusion. By night Thomas' head of column ran up against a strong rear-guard intrenched at Smyra camp-ground, six miles below Marietta, and there on the next day we celebrated our Fourth of July by a noisy but not a desperate battle, designed chiefly to hold the enemy there till Generals McPherson and Schofield could get well into position below him, near the Chattahoochee crossings.

It was here that General Noyes, late Governor of Ohio, lost his leg. I came near being shot myself while reconnoitering in the second story of a house on our picket line, which was struck several time by cannon shot and perfectly riddled with musket balls. During the night Johnston drew back all his army and trains inside the tete-dupoint at the Chattahoochee, which proved one of the strongest pieces of field fortification I ever saw.

FIRST SIGHT OF ATLANTA.

On the 5th of July (1864) we had driven our enemy to cover in the valley of the Chattahoochee, and we held possession of the river above for eighteen miles, as far as Rosswell, and below ten miles to the mouth of the Sweetwater. Moreover, we held the high ground and could overlook his movements, instead of his looking down on us as was the case at Kenesaw.

From a hill just back of Vining's Station I could see the houses in Atlanta, nine miles distant, and the whole intervening valley of the Chattahoochee; could observe the preparations for our reception on the other side, the camps of men and large trains of covered wagons; and supposed, as a matter of course, that Johnston had passed the river with the bulk of his army, and that he had only left on our side a corps to cover his bridges; but in fact he had only sent across his cavalry and trains. Between Howard's corps at Pace's Ferry and the rest of Thomas' army pressing up against this *tete-du-pont*, was a space concealed by dense woods, in crossing which I came near riding into a detachment of the enemy's cavalry; and later in the same day Colonel Frank Sherman, of Chicago, then on General Howard's staff, did actually ride straight into the enemy's camp, supposing that our lines were continuous. He was carried to Atlanta, and for some time the enemy supposed they were in posession of the commander-in-chief of the opposing army. I knew that Johnston would not remain long on the west bank of the Chattahoochee, for I could easily practice on that ground to better advantage, our former tactics of intrenching a moiety in his front, and with the rest of our army cross the river and threaten either his rear or the city of Atlanta itself, which city was of vital importance to the existance, not only of his own army, but of the Confederacy itself.

ATLANTA FOR THE SEA.

About 7 A. M., of Nov. 15, we rode out of Atlanta by the Decator road, filled by the marching troops and wagons of the Fourteenth Corps; and reaching the hill, just outside of the old rebel works, we naturally paused to look back upon the scenes of our past battles. We stood upon the very ground whereon was fought the bloody battle of July 22, and could see the copse of wood where McPherson fell. Behind us lay Atlanta, smoldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising in the air, and hanging like a pall over the ruined city. Away off in the distance, on the McDonough road, was the rear of Howard's column, the gun-barrels glistening in the sun the white-topped wagons stretching away to the south; and right before us the Fourteenth Corps, marching steadily and rapidly, with a cheerful look and swinging pace, that made light of the thousand miles that lay between us and Richmond. Some band, by accident, struck up the anthem of "John Brown's soul goes marching on;" the men caught the strain, and never before or since have I heard the chorus of "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" done with more spirit, or in better harmony of time and place.

Then we turned our horses' heads to the east; Atlanta was soon lost behind the screen of trees, and became a thing of the past. Around it clings many a thought of desperate battle, of hope and fear, that now seem like the memory of a dream; and I have never seen the place since. The day was extremely beautiful, clear sunlight, with bracing air, and an unusual feeling of exhilaration seemed to pervade all minds—a feeling of something to come, vague and undefined, still full of venture and intense interest. Even the common soldiers caught the inspiration, and many a group called out to me as I worked my way past them, "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting us at Richmond!" Indeed, the general sentiment was that we were marching for Richmond, that there we should end war, but how and when they seemed to care not; nor did they measure the distance, or count the cost in life or bother their brains about great rivers to be crossed, and the food required for man and beast, that had to be gathered by the way. There was a "devil-may-care" feeling pervading officers and men that made me feel the full load of responsibility, for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas, should we fail, this "march" would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool. I had no purpose to march direct for Richmond by way of Augusta and Charlotte, but always designed to reach the seacoast, first at Savannah or PortRoyal, S. C., and even kept in mind the alternative of Pensecola.

FORAGING ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The skill and the success of the men in collecting forage was one of the features of this march. Each brigade commander had authority to detail a company of foragers, usually about fifty men, with one or two commissioned officers selected for their boldness and enterprise. This party would be dispatched before daylight with knowledge of the intended day's march and camp; would proceed on foot five or six miles from the route traveled by their brigade, and then visit every plantation and farm within range. They would usually procure a wagon or family carriage, load it with bacon, cornmeal, turkeys, chickens, ducks, and everything that could be used as food or forage, and then regain the main road, usually in advance of their train. When this came up, they would deliver to the Brigade Commissary the supplies thus gathered by the way. Often would I pass these foraging parties at the roadside, waiting for their wagons to come up, and was amused at their strange collections,—mules, horses, even cattle, packed with old saddles and loaded with hams, bacon, cornmeal, and poultry of every character and description. Although this foraging was attended with great danger and hard work, there seemed to be a charm about it that attracted the soldiers, and it was a privelege to be detailed on such a party. Daily they returned mounted on all sorts of beasts, which were at once taken from them and appropriated to the general use; but the next day they would start out again on foot, only to repeat the experience of the day before. No doubt, many acts of pillage, robbery, and violence were committed by these parties of foragers, usually called "bummers;" for I have since heard of jewelery taken from women, and the plunder of articles that never reached the commissary; but these acts were exceptional and incidental. I never heard of any murder or rape; and no army could have carried along sufficient food or forage for a march of 300 miles; so that foraging in some shape was necessary. The country was sparsely settled, with no magistrates or civil authorities who could respond to requisitions, as is done in all the wars of Europe; so that this system of foraging was simply indispensable to our success. By it our men were well supplied with all the essentials of life and health, while the wagons contained enough in case of unexpected delay, and our animals were well fed; Indeed, when we reached Savannah, the trains were pronounced by experts to be the finest in flesh and appearence ever seen with any army.

Habitually each corps followed some main road, and the foragers kept out on some exposed flank, served all the military use of flankers. The main columns gathered, by the road traveled, much forage and food, chiefly meat, corn, and sweet potatoes, and it was the duty of each division and brigade quartermaster to fill his wagons as fast as the contents were issued to the troops. The wagon trains had the right always, but each wagon was required to keep closed up, so as to leave no gaps in the column. If for any purpose any wagon or group of wagons dropped out of place, they had to wait for the rear. And this was always dreaded, for each brigade commander wanted his train up at camp as soon after reaching it with his men as possible.

I have seen much skill and industry displayed by these quartermasters on the march, in trying to load their wagons with corn and fodder by the way without losing their place in column. They would, while marching, shift the loads of wagons, so as to have six or ten of them empty. Then, riding well ahead, they would secure possession of certain stacks of fodder near the road, or cribs of corn, leave some men in charge, then open fences and a road back for a couple of miles, return to their trains, divert the empty wagons out of column, and conduct them rapidly to their forage, load up, and regain their place in column without losing distance.

TORPEDOES IN THE ROAD.

The weather was fine, the roads good, and everything seemed to favor us. Never do I recall a more agreeable sensation than the sight of our camps by night, lit by the fires of fragrant pine knots. The trains were all in good order, and the men seemed to march their fifteen miles a day as though it were nothing. No enemy opposed us, and we could only occasionally hear the faint reverberation of a gun to our left rear where we knew that General Kilpatrick was skirmishing with Wheeler's cavalry, which persistently followed him. But the infantry columns had met with no opposition whatever. McLaw's division was falling back before us, and we occasionally picked up a few of his men as prisoners, who insisted that we would meet with strong opposition at Savannah.

On the 8th, as I rode along, I found the column turned out of the main road, marching through the fields. Close by, in the corner of a fence, was a group of men staring around a handsome young officer, whose foot had been torn to pieces by a torpedo planted in the road. He was waiting for a surgeon to amputate his leg, and told me that he was riding along with the rest of his brigade staff of the Seventeenth Corps, when a torpedo trodden on by his horse exploded, killing the horse and litterally blowing off all the flesh from one of his legs. I saw the terrible wound, and made full inquiry into the facts. There had been no resistance at that point, nothing to give warning of danger, and the rebels had planted eight-inch shells in the road, with friction matches to explode them by being trodden on. This was not war, but murder, and it made me very angry. I immediately ordered a lot of rebel prisoners to be brought from the provost guard, armed with picks and spades, and made them march in close order along the road, so as to explode their own torpedoes, or to discover and dig them up. They begged hard, but I reiterated the order, and could hardly help laughing at their stepping so gingerly along the road where it was supposed sunken torpedoes might explode at each step, but they found no other torpedoes till near Fort McAllister. That night we reached Pooler's Station, eight miles from Savannah.

CAPTURE OF M'ALLISTER.

Leaving our horses behind the stacks of rice straw, we all got on the roof of a shed attached to the mill, wherefrom I could communicate with the signal officer above, and at the same time look out toward Ossabaw Sound, across the Ogeeche River at Fort McAllister. About 2 p. m. we observed signs of commotion in the fort, and noticed one or two guns fired inland and some musket skirmishing in the woods close by.

This betokened the approach of Hazen's division, which had been anxiously expected, and soon thereafter the signal officer discovered, about three miles above the fort, a signal flag, with which he conversed, and found it belonged to General Hazen, who was preparing to assault the fort, and wanted to know if I were there. On being as-

sured of this fact, and that I was expecting the fort to be carried before night, I received by signal the assurance of General Hazen that he was making his preparations, and would soon make the assault. The sun was rapidly declining, and I was dreadfully impatient. At that very moment some one discovered a faint cloud of smoke, and an object gliding, as it were, along the horizon above the tops of the sedge toward the sea, which little by litte grew till it was pronounced to be the smokestack of a steamer coming up the river. "It must be one of our squadron!" Soon the flag of the United states was plainly visible, and our attention was divided between this approaching steamer and the expected assault. When the sun was about an hour high, another signal message came from General Hazen that he was all ready, and I replied to go ahead, as a friendly steamer was approaching from below. Soon we made out a group of officers on the deck of this vessel, signaling with a flag, "Who are you?" The answer went back promptly, "General Sherman." Then followed the question, "Is Fort McAllister taken?" "Not yet, but will be in a minute!" Almost at that instant of time, we saw Hazen's troops come out of the dark fringe of woods that encompassed the fort, the lines dressed as on parade, with colors flying, and moving forward with a quick, steady pace. Fort McAllister was then all aliye, its big guns belching forth dense clouds of smoke, which soon enveloped our assaulting lines. One color went down, but was up in a moment. On the lines advanced, faintly seen in white, sulphurous smoke: there was a pause, a cessation of fire; the smoke cleared away; and the parapets were blue with our men, who shouted so that we actually heard them, or felt that we did. Fort McAllister was taken, and the good news was instantly sent by the signal-officer to our navy friends on the approaching gunboat, for a point of timber had shut out Fort McAllister from their view, and they had not seen the action at all, but must have heard the cannonading.

During the progress of the assault, our little group on Cheeve's mill hardly breathed; but no sooner did we see our flags on the parapet than I exclaimed, in the language of the poor negro at Cobb's plantation: "This nigger will have no sleep to-night!"

SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. Stanton staid in Savannah several days, and seemed very curious about matters and things in general. I walked with him through the city, especially the bivouacs of the several regiments that occupied the vacant squares, and he seemed particularly pleased at the ingenuity of the men in constructing their temporary huts. Four of the "dog-tents," or *tentes d'abri*, buttoned together, served for a roof, and the sides were made of clapboards, or rough boards got from some demolished house or fences. I remember his marked admiration for the hut of a soldier who made his door out of a handsome parlor mirror, the glass gone, and its gilt frame serving for his door.

He talked to me a great deal about the negroes, the former slaves, and I told him a good many interesting incidents, illustrating their simple character and faith in our arms and progress. He inquired particularly about General Jeff C. Davis, who, he said, was a Democrat and hostile to the negro. * * * * * General Jeff C. Davis was strictly a soldier, and doubtless hated to have his wagons and columns incumbered by these poor negroes, for whom we all felt sympathy, but a sympathy of a different sort form that of Mr. Stanton, which was not of pure humanity, but of politics. The negro question was loomed up among the political eventualities of the day, and many foresaw that not only would the slaves secure their freedom, but that they would also have votes. I did not dream of such a result then, but knew that slavery, as such, was dead forever, and did not suppose that the former slaves would be suddenly, without preparation, manufactured into voters, equal to all others, politically and socially. Mr. Stanton seemed desirous of coming in contact with the negroes to confer with them, and he asked me to arrange an interview for him. I accordingly sent out and invited the most intelligent of the negroes, mostly Baptist and Methodist preachers, to come to my rooms to meet the Secretary of War. Twenty responded, and were received in my room up stairs in Mr. Green's house, where Mr. Stanton and Adjutant General Townsend took down the conversation in the form of questions and answers. Each of the twenty gave his name and partial history.

It certainly was a strange fact that the great war Secretary should have catechized negroes concerning the character of a general who had commanded 100,000 men in battle, had captured cities, conducted 65,000 men successfully across 400 miles of hostile territory, and had just brought tens of thousands of freemen to a place of security, but because I had not loaded down my army by other hundreds of thousands of poor negroes, I was construed by others as hostile to the black race. I had received from General Halleck, at Washington, a letter warning me that there were certain influential parties near the President who were torturing him with suspicions of my fidelity to him and his negro policy; but I shall always believe that Mr. Lincoln, though a civilian, knew better, and appreciated my motives and character.

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MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $15 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS, as well as NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. together with a FULL LINE OF CARPETS of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,

Dried Meats,

Sugar Cured Shoulders,

Sugar Cured Ham,

Salt in Sacks and Barrels,

Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL!

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city.

WE have better facilities for doing all kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen.

SUBSCRIBE for the Bellefonte Republican, a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

vJn34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. F. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. E. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 187 the Trains on the Philadelphia & Er Ra' Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9,45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11,05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" "	Renovo	4.30 p. m
" "	Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 a. m
" "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a m
" "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
" "	Baltimore	6.15 p m
" "	Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
" "	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" "	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" "	Williamsport	11.35 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6.20 p
" "	New York	9.15 p. m
" "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	2.25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	2.45 p. m
" "	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.25 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.55 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" " "	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 45	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 07
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 13
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 36
Curtin	24	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 42	9 15
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 42	5 56
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	58	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M. 2 25	P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M. 5 10	

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe Intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 35	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m: Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie and Harleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss. 23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON, 30-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance	$2.00
If not paid within 6 months	$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.	$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 8 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$3.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	3.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

THE ERIE PLATFORM.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of the Democratic platform manufactured at Erie says:

Apart from the currency plank of the Erie platform the document has no interest or novelty for our readers. We find it perfectly natural that the Democratic party should regularly reaffirm in its first resolution its adherence to all the principles which, with sensible and honest men, are taken for granted. To hold the party in power responsible for the business depression of the country is, too, what we expected would be done, although it does not for that reason cease to be a very absurd and impudent thing to do, even in a convention made up of no better material than that at Erie. We scarcely expected that the management of the Treasury, after its late complete vindication, would be formally attacked, but we were prepared even for this. We look in vain, however, among the promises of how the funds will be managed by a Democratic Treasurer, for any pledge that interest shall be paid the State on all funds on deposit. As this is the substance of the charge against the present party management, why was the specification omitted in the promised reforms? Perhaps because the charge itself is a purely fictitious piece of claptrap involving an impractical demand. The currency plank is the Ohio declaration verbatim, and resolutions declaring against national banks, and for a Federal currency finishes this instrument and promises to finish the party, which it thus divides into two nearly equal and bitterly hostile camps. The platform begins with platitudes; then boldly advances to an absurd falsehood; next labors with the Treasury mouse; then cuts the party's throat, and concludes with a fanfaronade of excited talk about the unutterable iniquities of the Republican party and an invitation to Liberal Republicans (both words capitalized in the platform) to assist in putting the authors of the production in office.

—The Norristown *Independent* says: "Had the Republican party announced Hartranft to deliver an address in any part of the State on Sunday, there would have been one universal howl of indignation from the Democratic press. But Rev. Browne, the Temperance candidate, can have Sunday meetings and it is all right. Reformers should begin reforms right. It is well to hold temperance meetings on Sunday for legitimate temperance purposes, but a political reform party should set a better example than by violating the Sabbath.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second—That the wide spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Third—That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office, are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and, favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

Fourth—That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt, as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

Fifth—That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same and to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth—That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

Seventh—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment, has already bgought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that the policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

Eighth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation should be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Ninth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivalbe for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

Tenth—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Eleventh—That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite Liberal Rebublicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

It is conceded that there never were so many roughs and rowdies collected at any one point in the State, as there were at Erie last week. Even Senator Wallace, belittled himself by playing the part of a braggart in a personal controversy with Richie Bridges, of Lock Haven, who declared that Wallace ought to be in the penitentiary instead of the United States Senate.

Penn'a State Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Erie, on Wednesday last, and was called to order at noon by John Miller, Chairman of the State Committee. After selecting temporary officers and naming committees on contested seats, platform and permanent organization, the convention adjourned until four o'clock, P. M., when Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, was made chairman. The remarks of Mr. Wright, on taking the chair, were well received. He was applauded when he said the Democrats favored hard money, and the applause was greater when he avowed they were not in favor of speedy resumption. By this little speech Mr. Wright showed himself able to carry water on both shoulders and please every dy.

Some lively skirmishing followed the announcement by the Chair, that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization had been adopted, though the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries had not been read. Objections were made that some of the officers proposed were not Democrats, and their seats were contested. The objection was overruled and the Chair's decision was sustained. The committee on platform asked for more time to complete their work. The Convention then adjourned until eight o'clock, to allow further deliberation of the committee.

At eight o'clock the convention met again, but the committee on resolutions announced themselves not ready to report, whereupon there was an adjournment until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. There was an exciting time among the committee on resolutions. They were fairly swamped with platforms, and the discussion finally grew so warm, that the whole matter was referred to a select committee of seven. The Chairman, Frank W. Hughs, of Schuylkill, now showed his hand as an inflationist by selecting men from west of the Alleghenies who favored the Ohio platform. The committee were F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; Wm. H. Souder, of Lehigh; Wm. H. Playford, of Fayette; D. W. Hutchinson, of Erie; J. Painter, of Westmoreland, and F. V. Tierney and Allen, of Crawford.

They withdrew and after a time reported the Ohio platform. Then the fun commenced. After a fight, two eastern men were added to the committee, who again reported the Ohio platform. It was one o'clock on Thursday morning before the committee adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

Tumult and disorder reigned throughout the sessions of the convention on Thursday over the currency plank of the platform. Every effort was made to get up a compromise resolution, which was finally done, although it is essentially inflation as the Ohio platform. When the resolutions were read in convention, Lowden, of Schuylkill, offered an amendment embodying the plank of last year, and delivered an exciting speech in favor of gold and silver. "I pray God," he said, "that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania will not win on such a platform as that of rag money." He spoke for over twenty minutes amidst interruptions, hisses, calls of "question," "no gag-law," and "free speech!" When he had finished it was easily seen that, had his partisans been in the majority, the expansionists would not have hesitated to march in solid column out of the convention; but Huges and Spear had planned the mode of warfare, the former in a telling speech and the latter by dilatory motions. At last the yeas and nays were called on the main question, the report, and it was adopted by an immense standing vote.

The platform settled, the convention proceeded to ballot for Governor, the first ballot resulting:

James P. Barr, Alleghany	48
William Bigler, Clearfield	56
Daniel M. Fox, Philadelphia	56
Henry P. Ross, Montgomery	18
Amos C. Noyes, Clinton	21
Victor E. Piolett, Bradford	14
Hugh M. North, Lancaster	20
John S. Morton, Philadelphia	17
Cyrus L. Pershing, Schuylkill	13
Robert E. Monaghan, Chester	13

On the eleventh ballot at an hour after midnight, Pershing received 145 votes, 19 more than necessary for a choice, and the nomination was made unanimous. But a brief breathing spell was accorded after the Gubernatorial question had been settled, and then the convention buckled to on the Treasurership, with every prospect of a lively fight. A large number of names were placed in nomination, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Hannibal K. Sloan, Indiana	5
W. B. Dougherty, Dauphin	5
W. H. Playford, Fayette	32
J. J. Young, Philadelphia	20
C. B. Keller, Centre	4
John Hancock, Philadelphia	13
J. H. Ross, York	5
H. B. Emlight, Lycoming	5
Martin Powell, Lycoming	7
William Willis, Perry	13
J. N. Piersol, Philadelphia	14
A. N. Benton, McKean	8
James J. Wareham, Mifflin	3
Orange Noble, Erie	62
H. McGuire, Allegheny	19
William Abrams, Clarion	7

On the announcement of the above ballot the convention, which so far had been (for a Democratic convention) reasonably orderly, broke out into wild and disgraceful confusion. Howls and fine old Democratic "cuss words" resounded on every side, and a tolerably good representation of a madhouse full of gorillas—to change the French witticism a little—was given by these would-be manipulators of the State government. Somebody moved to adjourn, and although the motion was instantly and emphatically voted down, the chairman insisted upon declaring that the convention *had* adjourned, rising to his feet to give greater weight to his words. Leech and McMullin shoved him back in his seat and told him to stay there, but did not "bang the back of his head," as they were requested to do by an excessively excited delegate. Some show of order having been restored, a second ballot was had, Mr. Young, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Willis, of Perry, being withdrawn, some others not voted for, and Victor E. Piolett, of Bradford, and Captain John Birmingham, of Allegheny, being put in nomination. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Hancock	6	Noble	61
Playford	64	Abrahams	5
Emhigh	9	Piersol	11
Ross	18	Powell	3
Piolett	64		

Upon the third ticket Victor E. Piolett, the granger leader, was nominted when the convention adjourned.

Commen' on the Convention.

A VERY BAD LOT.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Pennsylvania Democrats must be set down as a very badly-conducted set of gentlemen, if we can accept the Erie convention as at all representative. The scenes of confusion enacted during the election of state officers were well calculated to injure the party in public estimation.

HOW DO THEY LIKE THIS?

(From the New York Tribune.)

The action of the Pennsylvania Democracy in declaring for inflation makes doubly interesting a statement of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that the fondest desire of the inflationists is to have the next presidential contest narrowed down to the Democracy, with an inflation platform, and candidates on one side and the Republicans, with President Grant for a third term, on the other. There's no doubt about this being their hope, and it is unnecessary to add that it pleases the third term advocates. How do the hard-money Democrats, who think it their duty to support Governor Allen, like it?

A SHOT AT THE PLATFORM.

[From the New York Sun.]

This is not the utterance of wisdom, but of excitement and delusion. It proposes first, that the contraction of the currency which Secretary Bristow has commenced under the law, with a view to the resumption of specie payments at a fixed time, shall be stopped; and secondly, that there shall be no national banks; that the notes of the federal government shall be alone tolerated as paper money; and that banks, which shall be institutions of discount and deposit only, shall be established by the different States.

The ideas and the policy here set forth are fallacious in theory and will be injurious in practice. We repudiate them, and denounce them; and the violent struggle which attended their adoption by the convention, proves that a very large minority of the Pennsylvania Democracy repudiate and denounce them also.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MILESBURG Sept. 13, 1875.

The frost of last Friday night was quite heavy, but caused no damage, I believe. The leaves and green things generally are beginning to wither and fade, and the blistering, sweltering, sultry days that we have been finding so much fault with, are about numbered among the things that were.

This is said to be good weather for the ague, and there is considerable of it along the low lands. They tell of one man a short ways below here, who has been afflicted with it very much. It was awful the way that man shook. When he got through shaking there wasn't a particle of truth left in him. We know a few others who must have been awfully shook in their time.

Whatever it may have been that has kept a certain old man of this place out of the Presidental chair, we are hardly willing to lay it to modesty. A few days ago he hailed a couple of Bellefonte ladies, who were driving through here in their carriage, for a ride. He wished to go a short ways into the country. The conveyance was stopped, when the hailing individual got in. Then he remarked to one of the ladies, if she would sit on the other one's lap, he could ride a good deal easier, it is generally conceded here that the bullet that would kill an elephant, would flatter on that old man's cheek.

There is an odd genius hereabouts, who is some on the resolve. He said to the writer the other day: "When a man makes a resolution he ought to stick to it." I resolved, he continued, seven years ago to not stop drinking, and be cussed if I haven't stuck to it ever since, and the bloom on his nose bears witness to the fact.

A little girl here, who is fond of innocent amusement, a short time ago plucked some nice flowers, growing in the garden, and hunted up the cayenne pepper, and sprinkled the said flowers with it, and then sallied forth among the other little girls of the town, who were all very eager for a sniff at the fragrant posies. In a very short time there was a lot of little folks running about crying and tugging at their noses, in a frantic manner.

Next week will open up the Normal School at this place. The session has been a very successful one, satisfactory alike to both teachers and scholars.

A day or two ago, a boy came rushing into town all out of breath, and informed Spraker that his calf down on the commons was dead. Then the writer and a few others went with Spraker to see about it, and sure enough the animal was dead. Spraker gazed at it a moment in perfect astonishment, and turning to the writer, said: "Vell now dat ish awful, I vonder vat vas der verson mit it;" then shaking head his with a perplexed look, he added: "Vell py tam dat ish de virst dime dat galf vas pehave dat vay." Then he gathered up his deceased veal, and went home, making use of cuss words in two or three different languages.

Speaking of hard money, an aged voter said last night he'd be gol darned if he'd vote with any party that wanted to make the plagued stuff any harder to get than it was now.

There are four lodges here—the Odd Fellows, Patriotic Sons of America, Grangers and Seventy Sixes. The two last named are quite strong, and meet Saturday afternoon and evening.

Between the Grangers, Seventy Sixes, and the Prohibition parties, things are badly mixed, and there's no telling when its all going to end, which reminds me of the two Celtic gentleman, who came to this county and, after traveling a considerable distance on foot, seeing a number of horses in a field along the road concluded to capture one a piece and ride the rest of the journey, thinking everything was free in this land of freedom. After climbing into the field, says one to the other: "Now, Jimme, we'll saze a young one wid a long tail, that has learned no bad tricks.' After considerable manoeuvering, a colt was captured and Jimmey jumped astride. Around the field he flew like the very wind, the frightened colt kicking and plunging at a fearful rate. The one on the ground roared out to Jimmey as he flew past: "Arrah, Jimmy, phere is it ye are going:" and the answer came back, "the devil damn me if I know; ax the colt." And so it appears under the present state of affairs. We dont know where we are going, and the leaders will enlighten us about as much upon the subject as did Jimmey's colt. RUSTIC.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 15, 1875.

POLITICAL.

The politics campaign has opened in earnest. Gen. Hoyt, chairman of the Republican State Committee, is here at the headquarters of the committee, and every preparation has been made by the Democrats to begin work next week. The policy of the Democrats will be to attack the Republicans through the State Treasury, all their orators and writers will harp upon lavish expenditures of the public funds by the present administration, and the State Auditors report will be the most carefully perused volume now in print.

The Republican policy will be to meet the attacks precipitated by the Romish Church upon our public schools, and it occurs to me that they could not have adopted a wiser policy. The announcement in the morning papers of our city, that the New York City Council has appropriated $286,436, to the "Roman Catholic charity institutions of the city for the year 1876, and has given but $25,-313 to all the Protestant charities of the city combined, for the same period," followed by a cable dispatch from Rome, in the afternoon journal, that "Cardinal McCloskey of New York, had arrived at the Vatican, and had been received by Pius IX, whom he was visiting for the purpose of securing the approval of the Pope to the details of a scheme devised to break down the public school system of the United States of America," is calculated to awaken an enthusiasm in favor of the Republicans that in my judgment will, to say the least, be brimful of disaster to the Romish clergy and laity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During last week 288,000 bushels of wheat, and 168,000 bushels of corn were shipped from this city to Europe. During the 8 months of this year our shipments of grain to foreign ports has been 25 per cent. greater than for the same period of last year. We also exported during the week 979,030 lbs. of lard, 281,456 gals. of naptha, and 251,229 gals. of crude petroleum, 204,900 lbs. of tobacco, 48,570 lbs. of tallow, 6,781 barrels of flour, 2,-392,313 gallons refined petroleum, and $12,494 worth of iron manufactures, $2,645 of carriages, and $2,965 of dentists' materials.

A kind looking lady from Wilmington, Del., came to this city on Thursday, and as she was passing out of the depot at Prime street, she was overtaken by a young looking mother, not over 18 years of age, who asked her to hold her babe while she went back for her valise, which she had forgotten. That baby was only 2 weeks old, and the benevolent lady from Wilmington, might have held it the balance of her life, if she hadn't turned it over to the police authorities; as it was the young mother forgot to come back for her babe, and the old lady after waiting a couple of hours for her, got frightened, told her tale of woe to a policeman, who relieved her of the awkard embarrassment.

The cargo of 2500 crates of peaches shipped from this city, on the 26th of August, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of September, in a perfect condition of rottenness. It is some consolation to the shippers to know that they kept perfectly sound, until the 2d of September, although the ice had given out on the 29th of August, 3 days after the ship left her harbor. The experiment will not be repeated. The peach growers wisely concluded that if we cannot carry our peaches to England, the peach eating English can come to Phila. next summer and get their fill of little Delaware's chief product.

J. W. F.

—The citizens of Bellefonte are disgusted with Democratic rule, which has only existed four months and a half. No less than eight persons have been sent to the penitentiary in consequence of the bad example set them, which will cost the tax payers of Centre county from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars; all of which could have been obviated under the guidance of a good man in the office of Chief Burgess.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE "DOMESTIC" MONTHLY.

The September number of this excellent fashion magazine comes to us greatly enlarged, it being one of the four double numbers appearing during the course of the year, and containing the semi-annual supplement of a handsomely illustrated catalogue of fashions. The various essays are exclusively devoted to the consideration of Fall Fashions, providing, much in advance of its contemporaries, a comprehensive and undoubtedly accurate account of all the new styles that will be in vogue, as well as of the many novelties in every department of fashion that will be introduced the coming fall. The large variety of new styles in Ladies' and Children's costumes, Millinary, Trimmings, *Lingerie*, etc., presented in this number, are characterized by admirable good taste and elegance in design, and will assuredly win immediate favor from the ladies. The descriptions are unusual distinguished for their clearness and preciseness; the numerous illustrations are unusually excellent; and we cannot refer our lady readers to any journal that will afford more valuable information, or a better insight to Fall Fashions, than the September number of this excellent monthly.

The literary contents—nearly double that of ordinary numbers—are exceptionally interesting and instructive. A very graceful poem by Geo. Arnold, entitled "September," serves as an admirable introduction to the choice and entertaining serial, poems, sketches, etc., that follow. The article on "Courteous Manners," is a thoughtful and suggestive production, and embodies much wholesome and timely advice. The "Miscellany" and "Small Talk," are unusually full and entertaining. Altogether, the number is one of very high order, remarkably brilliant and interesting.

THE September number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE opens with a new story entitled, "The Tragedy of the West Wing," by a new contributor, Mrs. H. M. L. Shepard. W. C. T. continues his interesting account of "Eight Months on a Tin Clad;" Miss Martha L. Thomas writes instructively of "The Manufacture of Perfumes;" Miss Amelia La Forge contributes a pathetic German story under the title of "Katrine;" a new contributor, under the nom de plume of "Sobretasche" furnishes a very readable paper on "Eighteenth Century Novels;" W. H. Maher has an amusing little sketch entitled "How I Made an Assignment;" H. M. Robinson a very entertaining paper, giving an account of his consular experiences in British North America; and, in a word, the entire issue is unusually readable and entertaining. The publisher of the NATIONAL is certainly making a most excellent magazine, and one which deserves a widely increasing circulation. Price $100 a year; published by The BLADE, Toledo Ohio.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 8, 1875.

Some of our merchants have already gone east to replenish their stocks, and new goods will be on hand to supply buyers who may be in attendance at our County Fair.

WHEAT.—Wheat still continues to be the staple commodity of Centre county products. The market is quite steady at our quotations if delivery at the mills or storage, but for car loads a shade higher price is being offered. The market, however, is weak and prices declining, but the western markets are firm and at some points prices are above the Eastern prices.

RYE AND CORN.—Are nominal.

OATS.—The market seems to be almost glutted and buyers are very loth to touch any variety but choice. It seems that the wet whether during the Oats harvest destroyed a great deal of the oats before it could be housed, and holders are quite anxious to get it marketed before it further depreciates.

HAY.—The price of hay is unsettled. Buyers are generally offering prices according to the quality of the hay and necessities of the sellers.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	39
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15 00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	14 & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	3
Potatoes per bushel new	40
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100
Lemons per doz	100

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	15¾	15¾
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	16¾	17
" " " '64, " "	17	17¼
" " " '65, " "	18¼	18¼
" " " '65, J. and J.	18¼	18¼
" " " '67, " "	20¼	20¼
" " " '68, " "	20¾	20¾
" 10-40, coupon	17¾	17¾
" Pacific 6's cy	23¼	23¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	17	17¼
" " c. 1881	17¼	17¾
Gold	14¾	15
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾
Reading	26¾	26¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50¾
" Valley, Ex. Div.	62¾	62¾
United R. R. of N. J.	131¾	131¾
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	29¾	30
Central Transportation	46¾	56¾
Nesquehoning	56	56¾
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '83	104	104¾

Legal Notices.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be exposed at public outcry, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm of the late John Garbrick, dec'd., situated in Marion twp., Centre Co., Pa., on the public road leading from Bellefonte to Jacksonville about six miles east of Bellefonte, and four west of Jacksonville, adjoining lands of David Weaver, David Lamb, P. C. & J. Curtin and others, containing 150 acres more or less, one hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the residue well timbered with oak and pine. A log horse and barn wagon shop, corn crib and hog pen separate from the barn. Running water at the door, a large orchard with about 150 large and thrifty apple trees of choice varieties, and all other kinds of fruit; a very desirable property.

TERMS.—Two thousand dollars to remain secured on the premises during the life of the deceased's wife, the interest thereon to be paid annually, one-half of the residue to be paid on confirmation of sale and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAM'L J. GARBRICK,
Surviving Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of James Alexander, late of Millesburg, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

DANIEL L. SHOPE,
J. A. RANKIN.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 15, 1875. 36-6t

ESTATE of Roland Curtin, late of Bellefonte Centre county, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

ANDREW G. CURTIN, JR.,
35-6t Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, carrying away or meddling in any manner, with all the late personal property of Isaac Miller, including grain in barn and in the ground, and one acre of potatoes, purchased by me at a sheriff's sale, held on the 16th day of August, 1875, the same being in the custody of said Miller, until I shall see fit to remove them.

no2-6t A. S. VALENTINE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The will of Mary K. Taylor, late of Unionville having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

B. F. LEATHERS,
v: no 32-6t CHRISTAIN BUCK.

Miscellaneous.

Removal

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

BARTLETT

Begs to inform his patrons and the Public in general that he has removed to

NO. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Where, in addition to the business so long and successfully carried on by him in the men's line, he will make to order and keep in store a large assortment of his own make of

BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, &C.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

His stock will comprise all the leading styles of goods for dress, promenade, school and domestic purposes. No goods will be offered for sale that are not of the best materials and workmanship. He will be able to show the most complete assortment of of Shoes ever seen in the United States, including a large stock of FINE SHOES for little children, and genteel SERVICEABLE SHOES for boys and girls.

The prices of his Gent's Boots and Gaiters will be reduced One Dollar per pair, other goods in proportion.

The Public in general are solicited to call and examine goods and prices, without obligation to purchase.

WM. F. BARTLETT,
1033 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE LIST and directions for self-measurement sent on receipt of post-office address.
34-3m

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

CARPETINGS

1012 and 1014 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA.
34-3m*

DR. KEYSER

Has examined more lungs, and treated more cases of Pulmonary and Chronic diseases successfully, than any man in Western Pennsylvania. His lung examinations embrace not only hundreds, but in the last 35 years he has listened to and treated over 20,000 cases of Lung Diseases. Pamphlets sent Free. Address.

DR. KEYSER,
32-42 159 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their Sandalwood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so**, for they contain the **Pure Oil** in the **best and cheapest** form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil** is sold Cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

Tasteless Medicines.—Caster Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No taste. No smell.**

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

☞ **Sold at all Drug Stores Here.**
v7-3m

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

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NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 3,000 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

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35-7-3m 41 Park Row, New York.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN **1833.**

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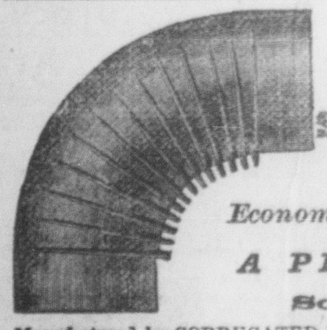
HOMŒOPATHIC

PHARMACY, 145 Grand St., New York.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of reliable Homœpathic Medicines, and books on Domestic Practice. Goods sent to all parts of the country, by mail or express.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue and price current. Address as above. vol7-n36-3m



ONE MILLION CORRUGATED Stovepipe Elbows

USED BY THOSE DESIRING

Economy, Beauty, Cleanliness, and

A PERFECT DRAFT.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured by CORRUGATED ELBOW CO. OF U. S., 52 Cliff Street, N. Y. 45 & 47 Race Street, Cincinnati, 215 & 217 Lake Street, Chicago.

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."

This CUT shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (WRONG side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Loops the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 16 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

315

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends $1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S

Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, $3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our **CERTIFICATES** for this amount upon receipt of subscription. (TWO of our **DRESS ELEVATORS** will be given **IN PLACE** of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired).

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most Beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar.
Sample copy, 25 Cents.
Subscription price, $1.10 a year, post-paid.
One Dollar's worth of patterns given to each subscriber FREE as premium.

$4,500 in Gold Coin To Give Away!

We will give $2,000 in GOLD COIN to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "WORLD OF FASHION," at **$3** each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the getter-up of the

Largest Club	$400 in Gold Coin
2nd Largest Club	200 in Gold Coin
3rd Largest Club	150 in Gold Coin
4th Largest Club	130 in Gold Coin
5th Largest Club	120 in Gold Coin
6th Largest Club	110 in Gold Coin
7th Largest Club	100 in Gold Coin
8th Largest Club	75 in Gold Coin
9th Largest Club	50 in Gold Coin
10th Largest Club	35 in Gold Coin
11th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin

and so on to the 65th Largest Club.

We will give $2,500 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who will send us the largest number of subscribers to our "BAZAAR," at **$1.10** cents each, before March 1, 1876. As follows to the getter-up of the

Largest Club	$300 in Gold Coin
2nd Largest Club	200 in Gold Coin
3rd Largest Club	150 in Gold Coin
4th Largest Club	125 in Gold Coin
5th Largest Club	100 in Gold Coin
6th Largest Club	75 in Gold Coin
7th Largest Club	50 in Gold Coin
8th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
9th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
10th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin
11th Largest Club	25 in Gold Coin

and so on to the 133d Largest Club.

YOU get a PREMIUM for Every subscriber you send us. AND **every** subscriber gets a premium. Both of these GOLD COIN PRESENTS offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of **102** persons to whom we have just paid $3,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous Offers. You can write to One or All of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cents for one copy. Send Stamp for FASHION CATALOGUE.
35-4w

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MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skilful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guaranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre County, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Patzler and wife, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

ADAM HOY,
Auditor.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of JACOB V. THOMAS, Bankrupt. } No. 1600 in Bankruptcy

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.:

Upon the application of C. T. Alexander, Assignee of the estate of Jacob V. Thomas, of Bellefonte, Bankrupt, it is ordered: That a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held in Bellefonte, in said District, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of F. Smith, at the Bush House, one of the registers in bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2nd, 1867.

vol7-n34 S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of James A. McCalmont, late of Marion township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunder have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

JAMES S. McCALMONT,
ROBERT S. McCALMONT,
Walker P. O., Centre County, Pa.,
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—There are large numbers of Deeds, or title papers, on file in the Recorder's office, the accumulation of years, which it may be much to the advantage of parties interested to repossess without delay. Indeed many of these papers are imperfect and incomplete, and so noted by the Recorder. All deeds, mortgages, etc., on file, upon which the State tax and Recorder's fees remain unpaid, ought to be, and must be, promptly attended to by the parties interested, to avoid the costs which will necessarily accrue, on further neglect. I. I. GRENOBLE,

Recorder's Office } Recorder.
Bellefonte, July 27, 1875. }

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Moral and Religious.

LESSON XXXVIII.

September 19, 1875.

THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE.

JOHN xi. 34-44

34 And said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, come and see.
35 Jesus wept.
36 Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him!
37 And some of them said, Could not this man which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died?
38 Jesus therefore again groaning in himself cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it.
39 Jesus said, take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days.
40 Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?
41 Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me.
42 And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me.
43 And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus come forth.
44 And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot in grave clothes; and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go.

COMMIT TO MEMORY, vs. 43, 44.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Luke vii. 14; Mark v. 41, 42.

SCRIPTURE READINGS.—With v. 34, compare John i. 46; with vs. 35, 36, read Luke xix. 41, and Heb. iv. 15; with v. 37, compare John ix. 6; with v. 38, compare 2 Cor. v. 2; with v. 39, compare v. 6; with v. 40 compare v. 25; with vs. 41, 42, compare Matt. xi 25-27; with v. 43. compare 1 Kings xvii. 22; and with v. 44, compare John xx. 5, 7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death.—Hos. xiii. 14.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Jesus has swallowed up in victory.

Lazarus is a shortened form of Eleazar. He only appears in this Gospel, and nothing is known of him beyond this account of him. It is inferred from v. 1, that his sisters were better known than he, probably the youngest of the family (v. 5). They lived in a quiet village, to which, in his later ministry, Jesus sometimes retired from the strifes of Jerusalem (Luke xxi. 37; xxii. 39). Mary was a devout and lowly believer; Martha was more inclined to self-satisfaction and activity (vs. 20,24). Of Lazarus' views we know nothing. (He has been thought by some to be the young ruler of Matt. xix. and Mark x., wavering, unsettled.) He is seized with sore sickness; the sisters sent for Jesus (v. 3), and count upon his instant coming. They deem no formal invitation needful. He was engaged meantime at Bethabara (John x. 41, 42), and continues for two days. A day was needed for the message, and a day for his journey to Bethany, bringing the death of Lazarus soon after the departure of the messenger, according to v. 39. Perhaps dissolution had occurred when Jesus said (v 4), "This sickness," &c. He was rightly absent. It would be unlike Jesus to let him die for the purpose of raising him. On his arrival, the Jews being at the house, with the customary consolations, he does not go to it but stops outside the town, probably not far from the grave. Mary and Martha both utter words of gentle and not unnatural regret, almost complaint, over his absence. This and the tears of the whole party moved him greatly. He saw in them the types of a sorrowing world, unbelieving and suffering the ravages of sin and death. But he spent no time and no words on mere sentiment. There is nothing done for effect. He proceeds to show by a specimen, how he who came to put away sin can remove the misery and destroy even death.

We have one leading central figure in this scene; all the rest are secondary. That figure is Jesus. In v. 34 we have

AN INTIMATION OF HIS WILL.

"Where have ye laid him?" It showed sympathy. It is for information. There is no collusion. It secures spectators. It raises expectation, as we see by v. 37, for the by-standing Jews said, "Could not....opened the eyes of the blind," &c. The other cases of raising the dead were in Galilee, and news did not travel then as now. But the miracle of John ix. was near in time and place. How far they said this in good faith, or in the spirit of the rulers, soldiers and robber of Luke xxiii: 34, we cannot determine; but the "groaning" of Christ within himself, suggests an unfavorable opinion of their feeling.

We have a display of his deep sympathy

"JESUS WEPT."

Shed tears (v. 35), not the loud weeping of v 33 (see other cases of weeping, Luke xix. 41; Matt. xxvi. 39, and Heb. v: 7). This is the well-known shortest verse in the Scripture, but full of meaning, justifying natural griefs, proving his true humanity, evincing deep sympathy with [illegible] even though to be ended, and putting the highest honor on pure, true friendship, such as he cherished for these sisters. These tears of Jesus have moved many a soul, unlocked many a fountain, and encouraged many a mourner to go to him. The Jews, by whom John usually means the party opposed to Jesus, interpreted this as proof of Christ's love to Lazarus, saying (v. 36), "Behold how he loved him." We have Jesus.

EMPLOYING MEN TO DO ALL THAT MEN CAN DO.

'He cometh to the grave' (v. 36). Such a grave as one may see outside such towns,—a small chamber cut into the face of a rock, with ledges on its inside for the dead bodies, and its door a stone laid upon or against it, in the more elaborate, shaped into a door and even put on hinges. He bids them roll aside (away) the stone. They can do this much. (Martha probably thought this was only in order to gratify affection by a look at the remains, and put in a natural objection, founded on the time he had been dead or buried. 'The sister of him that was dead' said this, no collusion. The Jews buried on the day of death.) It is disregarded, like many of our difficulties. God is his own interpreter, etc., and her attention is turned to the word that had been spoken, probably in the former conversation reported in v. 23. We see Jesus

IN COMMUNION WITH THE FATHER (v. 41).

He lifted [illegible] his eyes, the fitting look of one [illegible]king to God, and addressed him not in a whisper, or in a jugg[illegible]ing, pretentious way, after the manner of exorcists and magicians, but with plain language, which the by-standers, for whose good the words were spoken, could understand, and from which they might see that he acted as God's righteous servant and did his will. 'I thank thee that thou hast heard me,' perhaps in the groaning of vs. 33 and 38, more likely in prayers offered when on the way, and before coming to the place. What an example for us! Praying always. He aims here also at the good of the people, and the highest good for them is, that they might believe in the Messiah (v. 42). We have

JESUS CALLING LAZARUS FROM THE GRAVE

in a loud, distinct voice. There is no incantation or muttering. The pupils may compare the three cases of raising from the dead (see the parallel passages). The ruler's daughter had just died. He took her by the hand and said, 'Damsel, arise.' The widow's son was on his way to the grave. He touched the bier and commanded him to arise. Lazarus had been four days dead. He cried with a loud voice. So it has been said, some only need a tender word, some a command, others a loud voice from Jesus to raise them from the death of sin and awaken them to God. (V. 44.) we have

JESUS INSTANTLY OBEYED.

Lazarus came forth as buried, hampered with the grave clothes, the same in kind, it incidentally appears, as put on the body of Christ himself. The spectators can again do something that needs no miracle. 'Loose him and let him go,' and they do it. So the grave is conquered. So death is mastered. So Jesus is proved to be the resurrection and the life. So it is seen how the sickness, the death, his absence, the whole and every part of this transaction are for the glory of God, as Jesus had told the disciples and told Martha.

I. Jesus is truly man, can be angry, hungry, weary; can be a friend, can rejoice, groan, weep. But he is truly God. He can raise the dead. He knew all about Lazarus, though at a distance of a day's journey, and he patiently waits his time. As the God-man he is doing the Father's will. Hence his audible thanksgiving.

II. He who does all for us that we need, does not that which we can do. He bids the men roll the stone away and loose Lazarus. So now we can roll away the stone of ignorance. He quickens the dead soul, we can teach the living. He saves, atones, subdues, rules. We could not do these things. But we can watch, strive, arm ourselves, run, fight. He will not do these things. Any 'restfulness' he is supposed to give; that which shuts these out is a delusion, not in scripture. We fill the water pots, he makes the water wine (John ii. 7).

III. As Lazarus' death is a specimen of the effects of sin, so the raising him is a type of the general resurrection. The word of Christ will raise the dead.

IV. All bereavements among [illegible] sickness even, should in the light of this [illegible] may feel sorrow, must tell Christ. Whether he appear or not, all is for the glory of God. The saints shall rise again. He feels for us even while he waits. He wishes us only to believe. Even Martha finds it hard to do this in the great times of life. But it is the only way of comfort, strength and safety.

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.—The small town or village; how honored; the family; apparent standing; characteristics; how visited; message to Jesus; where he was; his reply; his course of action; how the sisters were found; "the Jews;" Christ's question, meaning and use of; his tears, meaning of; impression they made; the question of some; the order of Jesus; objection of Martha; reply; Christ's thanks; why uttered: his command; the result; his next order, and the lessons to us.

Miscellaneous.

Plant Trees.

In his continual agitation of the subject of tree planting, General Brisbin is performing a work of national importance. It is time that somebody should cry halt, and that with emphasis, in the fact of the insane destruction of forests that is going forward over the whole extent of this country. In his last letter to the New York *World*, General Brisbin not only reiterates his exhortation to plant trees, but he gives much valuable information regarding the kinds of trees that are most valuable in different locations. It is unreasonable for a man to urge the slow growth of trees as an excuse for neglect to plant them. If he is so selfish as to say "After me, the deluge," he is hardly to be reasoned with; but even to such General Brisbin presents inducements that must be acknowledged valid. An Iowa farmer has a grove of ten acres, thinned to six feet apart, containing twelve thousand trees, which at twelve years of age were eight inches in diameter and thirty-five feet high. The wood from thinning paid all the expenses, and the ten acres of timber twelve years old, were estimated to be worth $6,000. In Des Moines, says General Brisbin, chestnut trees four years old from seed have borne the fruit. They should be set four thousand to the acre, and gradually thinned, as they grow in size, to about three hundred to the acre. Tree planting should be as regular a branch of good farming as the cultivation of wheat or corn.

Dark Days.

A. C. GOBBLE.

By "dark days" we do not mean days that are naturally dark and gloomy, when the natural sun can not be seen or its natural rays felt, on account of the thick clouds which hang between it and the earth, but we mean days that are misty with tears, clouded by cares, perplexities and trials, and shrouded in gloom by doubt and despair. Dark days are sent to us as good messengers. But oh, how slow to lay to heart the lessons they are intended to teach us. In times of prosperity, when the sun shines brightly over our heads, and when all around us seem to be friends, how very apt is poor human nature to lean on its own strength; and trust to things of time and sense, rather than raise the eye of faith to him who alone can strengthen. But ah, when the heart is bowed with grief, when enemies are plenty on every side and friends few, when dark clouds gather thick around our pathway, when we are worried, tired and perplexed on every side, how the heart yearns for rest and reaches out after the invisible. Human sympathy falls short of giving needed support in such hours. When passing through the deep waters of affliction, how the heart is softened and subdued, being led almost unconsciously from earth, and drawn heavenward. If anything would be sufficient to show us human weakness, and how little dependence there can be placed in things earthly, it is to follow to the grave the form of one we dearly loved on earth. I think that in every Christian's experience there have been some dark seasons, times when they seemed to be hedged about, and were being led in ways that they know not. There have been many times in the experience of many, when the clouds of doubt and unbelief were so thick as to keep the *Son of Righteousness* from shining into the heart; and they are almost ready to accuse their kind and ever-indulgent heavenly parent of forsaking and casting them off. It is not for us to inquire into the whys and wherefores of an all-wise providence; ours but to submit trustingly, and with all patience learn the lessons that hours and days of darkness are intended to teach us. Let us then, as the darkness gathers around us, cling close to the cross of Christ, get nearer our Saviour's side and then we will realize as never before the sweetness and power contained in the words, "My Grace shall be sufficient for thee." And the precious promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The fool seeketh to pick a fly from a mule's hind leg. The wise man letteth the job out to the lowest bidder.

Milwaukee boasts of a haunted distillery, which is just the place where one would naturally look for spirits.

A young man left Walla Walla, Oregon, several weeks since, for the purpose of making a general tour of northern California. Before starting, he solemnly promised his friends to send back the particulars of that country. But one letter was received from him, containing two lines, which says: "The girls are all from Boston and whiskey is twenty cents a drink."

A brow-beating Yankee lawyer, in cross-examining a witness, asked him, among other questions, Where were you on a particular day; to which he replied, "In company with two friends." "Friends!" exclaimed the lawyer; "two thieves, I suppose you mean." "That may be so," replied the witness, "for they were both lawyers."

A very tall and shabby looking man, after having a glass of liquor, aked the bartender if he could change a $20 bill. The gentleman informed him that he could. "Well," said the tall one, "I'll go out and see if I can find one."

Walking with her father in Regent Park the other day, a little girl, seeing a white duck swimming close to a majestic swan, was heard to exclaim: "Oh papa, look at that little white duck with its nurse!"

The man who went to sleep on the railroad line, found his rest a good deal broken—and his leg, too.

What is the difference between forms and ceremonies? We sit upon one, and stand upon the other.

Dauchy & Co.,

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT, AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every tint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATICA, INFLAMATORY and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT AND SPINAL COMPLAINTS, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHŒA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS and GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures affected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **Blood Purifier** yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons. I would not be without it for ten times its cost. EDWARD TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 47 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Elementary and Higher Branches

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REV. J. P. HUGHES,
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Mrs. A. E. Seibert and daughter would respectfully inform the ladies of Bellefonte and vicinity, that they are prepared to do

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Family Sewing.

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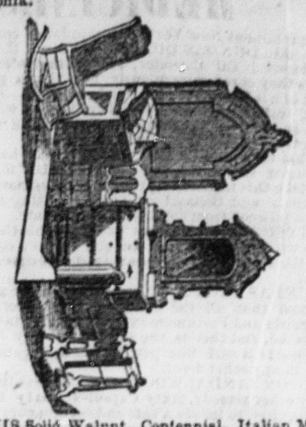
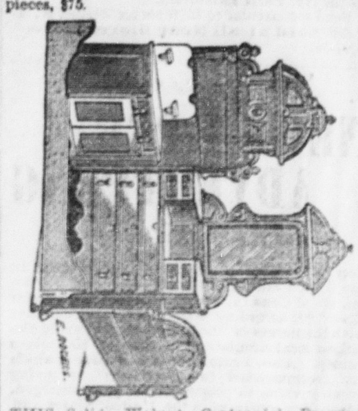


THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marple Top Stand, $47.

THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



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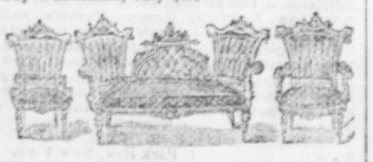

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The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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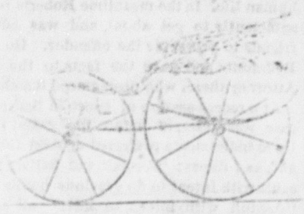
SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed,

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCamley, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,

Blinds

[redacted]

BRACKETS,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre P. O., Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER.—JOHN E. YEAGER, 218-20-22 & 24 North 20th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Balluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1005 Ridge Ave. Phila. 15-12w

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1051 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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WEST STREET HOTEL.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St.,
NEW YORK.
A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

6-28-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-1f

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH ST., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

5-29-1y

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage.

vol7no8-6m

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of

LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years' strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 895 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.00. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 37-4t

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-9m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-1m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	'53
" Gold "	American inst., N. Y.	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1108 Chestnut St., Phila.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-12—1f

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 6-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-1f

---

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strictures diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 26-4t

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WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY

LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. 26-13t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the firm of Loeb, May & Loeb has this day been disolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. & A. Loeb, who are also authorized to settle up the books of the late firm.

ADOLPH LOEB,
ISAAC MAY,
SIMON LOEB.

7-34-3t

Bellefonte and County.

Who May Vote.

It is well to remind our readers that, under the New Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

I. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month. This will cut off all persons naturalized after the 2nd day of October, this year.

II. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a qualified elector and removed therefrom, shall have returned six months preceding the election.

III. That he has resided in the Election District where he offers to vote at least two months immediately before the election.

IV. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or County tax assessed at least two months before the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2.

Wednesday, September 1, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day to "move" and retain the right to vote.

Friday, October 1, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Saturday, October 2, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

——Dont fail to read the "*red pepper story*" in another place.

——Go to Green's drug store for the best five cent cigars to be found in town.

——Washington Grange No. 157 will hold a grand basket pic-nic to-day near the State College. We express thanks for an invitation to be present.

——Hon. A. K. McClure, Daniel Dougherty, and Henry Armitt Brown, will lecture for our Library Association during the coming winter.

——Goodness gracious! how some Democratic editors are preaching up temperance these times. Look out, temperance men, it is the Judas' kiss that will betray you.

——The corner stone of the new Methodist church at Howard was laid with appropriate ceremony on Sunday last, Rev. G. W. Miller, of this place, officiating.

——P. G. Meek, C. T. Alexander, Harry C. Brew, and other prominent Centre countians, visited Erie last week and attended the Perishing, Pantalet performance.

——Col. D. G. Bush has accepted an invitation from Democratic headquarters to stump the state in favor of inflation. He'll make a roaring speech on that subject at his Bush meetings.

——At the late Clinton county Democratic convention, Wm. Parsons, Jr. was nominated for District Attorney and a few hours afterwards he was also nominated and elected the father of a bran-new son. Just see what a nice thing it is to run for District Attorney.

——Hastings spent Sunday here, in company with Jack Spangler. Hastings is now of age, and thinks he will vote part of the rad ticket in Nov.—*Reporter.*

The above is from the unroofed brain of that bald-headed verbal forger, that stifler of truth, that murderer of facts, that Hon. Frederick Kurtz, of Centre Hall.

——"And now, Mr. Hartranft, farewell! Erie has done the business for you. Some other day, perhaps, if the people ever become fools again, which is not likely, you may be Governor once more—but not now. So da, da—good by," says the "Watchman," in a fit of smartness. Hold on, now, Mr. Senator, perhaps you can make up with Hartranft and go along with him as soon as some other fellow is nominated for State Senator in this district. Listen to your doom pealing up from Clinton county already.

——Our new military company, under command of Captain P. B. Wilson, and Lieutenants Van Valen and Heisler, was revewed as part of the 5th Regt. N. G. at Huntingdon, on Thursday. They left on Wednesday morning last, but, as is usual in such cases, they had their photographs taken by Prof. Moore, who drew a bead on them while they were at parade rest in front of the first National Bank. Captain Wilson was elected Lieutenant-Colonel at the regimental election held on Thursday. It is due to the boys to say that they behaved themselves like gentlemen and soldiers. There was not a bad habit in any one of them that leaked out, or brought on trouble or disgrace. Good boys! all of them, and most of them have sniffed powder before. We congratulate Colonel Wilson on his promotion. He is a handsome, gallant soldier, and made a brilliant record in the late war.

——Last week we said that there was not one Democrat in twenty in Bellefonte, who at that time had any views at all on the finance question. It was true, nineteen out of every twenty of them were too cowardly to express a view. They were neither one thing nor the other; they would say neither yes nor no; they acknowledged that the scalawag politicians at Erie had full power to control them on that question, and when the news did come from Erie that the Ohio plank had been adopted, then all these old women of neither sex loudly bawled forth that "inflation was the only thing that would revive the business of the country." But such ninnies will always be found hanging on to the fag-end of every organization.

——Daniel A. Musser has gotton into a fight already with the Democratic party. Because he is worth over a hundred thousand dollars, they levied a heavy assessment on him to carry on the county campaign. Daniel said the assessment was too heavy and swore he would not bleed to that extent, and that he could make more money by staying at home and out of the treasurer's office. The blood-suckers told him his chances to stay at home would be first-class if he did not come down, and that's the way the matter stands at present. If a hundred-thousand-dollar-Democrat runs for office he must furnish the sinews of war or go under. If the election was to-morrow, Musser would be overwhelmingly defeated.

THE FARMERS HARVEST HOME.—The various grangers of the Patrons of Husbandry of this county will unite in a grand Harvest Home pic-nic on the fair ground, on the 25th day of September next. Extensive preparations are going forward for a grand occasion. In imitation of the ancient Israelites it will be a feast of ingathering; the harvest will have been garnered, and the reunion reminds us forcibly of the week of praise and prayer held by the children of Israel in the days of the Patriarchs. The Jewish nation has rather forsaken agricultural pursuits of late years, at least in Pennsylvania, but their ancestry left the record of a very pleasant custom, which we are glad to see our farmers follow.

Y. M. C. A. ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania, will be held in Altoona, from September 23, to September 26, inclusive. We expect not less than two hundred delegates and also some of the most prominent members of this association from other States. A committee on entertainment has been appointed, and will wait on our citizens with reference to providing homes for their stay with us. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend each session of the convention. Due notice will be given of the time and place of the daily session of the Convention. COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

——Misrepresentation, as an element of political discussion, seems too precious to the *Watchman* to put aside. We have no purpose to give a wider range to its falsehoods by repeating the "walnut stable" story or others of its kind; but we suggest to it, on its own account, that such things do not pay. There is a transparent quality in false statements, which enables every observing person to grasp the fact that falsehood is there. Yet the "Watchman" goes blundering on, as though there was something intensely interesting, or absurdly comical in it all. Be a little more self-respectful neighbor.

——A meeting of the School Board was held on Monday of last week to make final decision on the subject of changing the old text books for a newer series. The majority voted for no change. This would have been a bad time to have changed books; a month of the term would been taken up in making the change. When the directors do decide to change books, they should do it immediately after a term has closed. This would give vacation time get to the books on for sale.

——The voters of the South Ward should be more careful next time in their selection of a Registry Assessor. The only man along Water street that was properly enrolled was the wooden man in front of Burnside & Thomas' store; and that stolcal individual has his residence in the West Ward.

——Thousands of acres of wheat have been sowed in this county during the last week.

——Pure drugs and medicines, carefully prepared, at Green's drug store, in Bush House Block.

——Cloverseed is worth ten dollars a bushel in Lebanon county; here they give it away.

——What effect will this terrible inflation business have on the narrow-guage dresses?

——The last few days have been as cool as a veteran dead beat, and the nights have glittered like the editorial shears of the Clinton *Republican.*

[redacted]

——Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton county, has bought a yoke of oxen and gone to work getting out logs and square timber in the wilds of the upper West Branch.

——Governor Hartraft is expected to be present at the meeting of the Veteran Club of Centre County, at Boalsburg on the 17th inst. So we are informed by Mr. George Jack, of the latter place.

——"Johnson House" omnibus now makes daily trips to the depot at the coming in of trains. It is a nice, big, portly 'bus, and was modeled after the proprietor. The Johnson House is first class in every thing but charges.

——Mr. Furey, of the "Watchman," said a few very plain things to certain Clearfield editors last week in relation to their comments on the visit of Count Turckheim to Bellefonte, and he didn't say it too rough, either.

——The work of grading has commenced on the L. C. & S. C. railroad at Lemont. Mr. Moses Thompson who took the contract of grading a number of sections, has sub-let the same to Mr. Vandyke, of Lock Haven, who is pushing the work steadily forward.

——It is worthy of attention, how that Erie Convention, by slacking up the tention on the currency invention, settled down the great suspension of hosts of men with good intention on the mixed up money question, far beyond their comprehension.

——It is said that, in ancient times, among the Grecians, monuments to departed heroes were erected by throwing stones upon them. That is what the Democracy of Erie did on the great Democratic gold-and-silver demigod they have worshipped since the days of Jefferson.

——"Get out of my house, you mean, dirty, lazy, dishonest tramp; I don't care if you can't get work; I'd see you starve before I'd give you a bite to eat," said a wealthy Christian this morning, and this evening, at prayer-meeting, he will tell what a big thing charity is and how he loves everybody.

——Jacob D. Miller, Esq., and Lieut. O. W. Van Valin have received commissions as U. S. Internal Revenue storekeepers for the 18th District. These gentlemen are capable and honest men and will perform the duties of their appointment faithfully. They were both brave soldiers and deserve the recognition they have received.

——A gushing Democratic paper says that Vic. Piolet's "soul is bigger than all his farms." The fewer men of that sort the better. None of us will be striving as we ought to for a hereafter, if we are to be jostled and crowded around by a lot of agricultural souls who will require the space of five Bradford county farms to turn around in.

VETERAN CLUB REUNION.—The annual reunion of the Veteran Club of Centre county, in Stuart's grove, near Boalsburg, on Friday next, promises to be an occasion of unusual interest and pleasure. Their hospitality will be displayed to the full, and there is no more hospitable people in the world than the good of Boalsburg. Distinguished military gentlemen are expected to be present and make speeches.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA PAPER.—We have already received two editions of the *Greenback Herald*, a new venture in the field of journalism. It is published by Volkmar & Co., 32 South 7th street, Philadelphia, in the interest of greenbacks, at two dollars per annum, should it live so long, and fifty cents for the campaign anyhow. It's sponsers are such gentlemen as Gen. Wm. Brindle, Col. D. G. Bush, Carey Baird, and other inflated spondulix philosophers. There are about seventy-five copies of the paper coming to the Bellefonte post office.

——The *Reporter* says that Wm. E. Burchfield should be elected because he is a poor man and a cripple. Now, if the *Reporter* is honest and means what it says, it will call upon the people of Pennsvalley to support Lieutenant Glenn for Sheriff. He is a poor man, he is as honest as the sun, and he has but one arm with which to make a living for himself and family, having left the other on the battle field of Fredricksburg, while bravely fighting for his country. If there is a spark of honesty in Mr. Kurtz, he'll urge the election of Lieutenant Glenn.

——If it is not too late to drink Peruvian beer, go to Green's, he keeps the best at five cents a glass.

CENTRE COUNTY JUSTICE.—The following communication, appearing in the Columbia Weekly *Courant*, under the caption of "Centre County Justice," we publish by request. It touches upon a subject which at the last term of court excited considerable comment. The facts are still fresh, and if any member of the Grand Jury feels himself injured by the statements made below, he is welcome to make his defense in these columns. The communication is addressed to the editor of the *Courant*, and is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Samuel Roberts, formerly of your town, and well-known there, was shot and nearly killed at Howard, Centre county, on the 18th of June last, by a young man named Schenck. Roberts and another brother had been working for Schenck's father about a year prospecting for ore on his farm, and doing odd jobs. Sometime before the shooting occurred, Roberts and Schenck had a quarrel of a trivial nature, in which harsh words were used on both sides, but it amounted to nothing more at the time. Subsequently the quarrel was renewed when Schenck shot Roberts, as above stated, the ball penetrating the breast near the heart, where it still remains. At one time the recovery of the wounded man was doubtful.

Notwithstanding the serious nature of the crime, Schenck was not arrested for two months afterwards, and obtained bail in the paltry sum of five hundred dollars for attempting to take human life. In the meantime Roberts recovered sufficiently to get about, and was advised by friends to prosecute the offender. He went to Bellefonte and gave the facts to the District Attorney there, who pronounced it a clear case.

At a recent session of court in that place the case was brought before the grand jury, and three indictments preferred against the defendant, as follows: "Assault and battery;" "Assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm;" "Assault with intent to kill;" all of which counts were ignored by the grand jury. Schenck brought counter-suit against Roberts for assault and battery, for striking him after he shot Roberts, and the latter was placed in jail for nearly three days, until bailed by his attorneys. Thus the action of the grand jury in this case, has deprived an injured citizen of his rights, allowed a violater of the law to go unpunished and encouraged to repeat his crime on the slighest provocation, and made a farce of our tribunals of justice.

It is the opinion that the jury were tampered with (it was composed of several of Schenck's friends), for the evidence taken was sufficient to convict him. On the other hand, Roberts is a stranger in that section and has but few influential friends.

Now, Mr. Editor, who ever heard of, a more wilful proceeding on the part of a body of men sworn to do their duty impartially? It is a gross outrage, and nothing more.

As a friend of the injured party I consider it my duty to ventilate the matter, trusting you will give the article a place in your valuable paper, and oblige a former citizen of your town.

JUSTICE.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening last, Mrs. Doctor Barret, of Wilkesbarre, died suddenly, in this town, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Burnside. She had been for some time in poor health, and that dread disease, consumption, had marked her as its victim. She had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burnside, for several weeks and the change seemed to do her good. She appeared more buoyant in spirits and more hopeful of a speedy recovery, since she came here, than for months previous. On Saturday she appeared even better than usual, was about the house, talking hopefully and in good spirits, little thinking that before another sun would rise, she would be called to the judgment bar of God. In the afternoon she had conversed for an hour or more with her lawyer in reference to some business that she desired to have attended to. She gathered with the family at supper as usual. Shortly after supper, perhaps half an hour, she was seized with a hemorhage and in a few minutes the vital spark had fled. Her relatives in town were sent for when the hemorhage came upon her but they had not arrived in time to see her living. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death; and in this sad, sudden summons to the realms of the Geart Unknown, mayhap the poet has anticipated her hope, in the words,

Oh! come not, thou skeleton King, in the garb
Of a lingering sickness to summon thy prize,
To hover above me with menacing barb,
And dangle thy ominous glare in my eyes—
For see! I have opened my breast, that thy dart
May be steadily aimed at a resolute heart.

Deceased was a daughter of the late Rev. George Thomas and a sister of Mrs. Thomas Burnside and Mr. George Thomas, of this place. For a number of years she resided in Wilkesbarre where her husband, Dr. Barret, died some six months ago. Four orphaned children are left to mourn the loss of a fond, christian mother. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

——Says the Philipsburg *Journal*: The bathing house in San Francisco, from which W. C. Ralson, president of the Bank of California, took his fatal bath, is owned by Mr. Dunkerly, father-in-law of Clarance Richards, formerly of this place, and son of Dr. J. C. Richards, an old resident, and is conducted by Clarance, with whom Mr. Ralston left his clothing when entering the water, and who, noticing that something was wrong with the bather, started to his rescue in a boat, but reached him too late.

——In the coming contest for the base ball championship of Centre county, no two clubs from the same town will be allowed to enter. If there are, say two clubs, they should play a match game beforehand, and then the conquering club will be entitled to enter the County contest. The "Keystone" and "Bellefonte" clubs will play a match of this kind on Saturday next, and the conquerers will enter the list for the County prize.

Gather ye roses while ye may,
Old time is still a flying;
And the same forever that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.

——Judge Mayer was in town on Monday, and held argument court in the afternoon.

——Matt Carpenter and Wm. D. Kelley, will make political speeches in Clearfield, on Sept. 27, next.

——Since school has opened, it is the high price of slate pencils that is drawing numerous fathers to the poor house.

——All kinds of fancy articles, birds, gold fishes, &c., for sale at Green's drug store, next door to entrance to the Bush House.

——Captain C. T. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, has been in town for several days settling up the sales of his household property.

——A grand union pic-nic of six or seven Sunday Schools will be held in Half Moon, on Saturday next, weather permitting.

——Did you ever smoke one of Green's five cent cigars; If you did not and love a good cigar, just try one, they are hard to beat.

——Philipsburg's Military Company is numbered "E" in the 5th Regt. N. G. This company was reviewed at Huntingdon the other day, and is said to be the handsomest and best drilled in the regiment, excepting of course, our company.

——The "Watchman" says that Samuel Boyer laid an egg, on their table last Tuesday. For shame, Samuel Boyer, to be going around laying eggs, when an old hen can be bought for a quarter, that can lay two eggs to your one. Find legitimate occupation.

——A large pic-nic was held in the Jacob Gray Grove in Half Moon township, on Saturday last. Three organizations—the Junior Sons of '76, the Grangers, and the Sabbath Schools. One who was there says the "Juniors are death on cold chicken."

——A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held at their room, in Milesburg, Sept. 21 1875, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to act on a proposed amendment to the by-laws.

By order of the Director.

FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

——Harkness' peach-car will be at the depot at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with fresh peaches, at reduced prices.

E. N. HARKNESS

Bellefonte, Sept. 15, 1875.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., go to the Drug Store of F. P. Green and J. Zeller & Son and get a 75-cent, bottle, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

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——When Judge Orvis passed sentence on the victims of the example set them by Burgess Sternberg, he remarked that it was necessary to send them to the Western Penitentiary, for our County Jail was too imperfect a structure to retain them any length of time. A fifty thousand-dollar jail that will not hold a half dozen unruly boys, is certainly a subject for the tax-payers to inquire into. We have a brief recollection that this jail was built under the supervision of Democratic county commissioners and by a Democratic contractor dyed in the wool. Although this structure has been condemned by a Democratic judge, we observe, that the "Watchman" keeps exceedingly silent, which prompts us to ask this question: Had the "Watchman" any special interest in the erection of that structure? It seems reasonable to suppose that if fifty thousand dollars had have been judiciously spent, that a much better structure could have been built than the one on the hill, which is almost a useless appendage to the Centre county authorities.

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.—Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four-year-old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port grape wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

PLEASANT GAP, Sep. 10, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you always seem willing to devote a portion of your valuable paper to the benefit of the public at large, I appeal to you to know if you have any cure for the malady (for such it must be) that at the present time is running riot in our usually quiet neighborhood—that is causing little disturbances everywhere in families, with neighbors, creating a general feeling of distrust of every thing and everybody. I refer to that infection called news-carrying, backbiting, slandering, lieing, and every other thing of the kind which can be found in the catalogue. They are upon us, and the query is, what are we to do with them. For the potato bug, some kind soul tells us that Paris green is the thing; for the grasshopper, we live in hopes that they may never come; and we find a remedy at hand for every detestable nuisance, even down to the skunk, which is, you had better let me alone and I will not disturb you. Now these friends in human form won't make any such bargain, for they are neither willing to keep quiet nor leave any one else alone. If you take any of them to task, they will squirm around like a half-skined eel and always refer you to some one else, three or four persons away, but all of the same ilk. Their ring seems to be in as perfect order as ever was the famous Tammany ring. If any person or persons see fit to do anything without consulting this class, or, if contrary to their views, it seems to call down the ire of the whole fraternity, and woe be then to the poor unfortunate who has not obeyed their mandate. Now it seems to us that we saw somewhere in that good book what the doom of the backbiter and slanderer was, and if we remember aright, it was not a very pleasant one, and we think the temperature would stand at least 230 on that occasion. Would it not be well for them to take warning and avert the fate that is in store for them? It is a well-established fact, that persons of refinement, or with the least semblance of social or moral principle, will not stoop to anything of this kind, but still there are some who lay claim to some respectability who are dabbling in this contemptible practice. We would simply say to them, attend to your own affairs and let others do the same; or, if they have never heard of the golden rule, hunt it up and commit to memory. A LOOKER ON.

——A grand array of legal talents has been secured to defend Messrs. John Siney and Xingo Parks, whose trials are to take place at Clearfield in the course of a few days. Among the distinguished counsel we note the names of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, ex-U. S. Senator, of Wisconsin; Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Min Bartholomew, Frank Hughes, and others, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Carpenter, have volunteered their services in behalf of the defendants.—*Globe.*

——A sad and fatal accident occurred on Monday week, by which Mr. Frank Ray, in charge of the farm of Mrs. R. C. Hale, lost a bright little boy about three years of age. Mrs. Ray was scrubbing the floor of her dwelling, and for that purpose had filled a tub with boiling water, strongly impregnated with ley, into which little George fell backward, while at play, and was so badly scalded that, after lingering for eleven hours in excruciating pain, he died. The funeral took place on Tuesday.—*Journal.*

——The Democratic party of this county have graciously accorded to their Pennsvalley friends the Treasurer and one Commissioner. How generous Meek is in distributing offices where he expects to receive the large majorities, no doubt the Pennsvalley Democrats will be very grateful and vote to a man for his candidates. They most always do.

——On the 12th of October, the voters of Harris township and a portion of Benner, will hold an election to decide whether a township, to be called "Nittany Township," will be carved out of sections of each. A lively canvas is being made both for and against the new township, and the opposing parties are pretty evenly divided.

——The reported presence of Governor Hartranft, at the Soldiers' Reunion at Boalsburg, on Friday next, will doubtless induce a large crowd of people to be in attendance.

——It is queer how remarkably cool the weather became immediately after the Erie Convention. Old probabilities himself must have become disgusted with inflation of the Democratic sort.

——Go to Green's for a good cigar.

DIED.

Aug. 4, at Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Illinois, Robert K. Williams, in the 73d year of his life.

He was a resident of this county for many years. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church for nearly 45 years, and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

MARRIED

At Oak Hall, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Robert Hamill, Mr. Francis Pennington, of Fillmore, to Miss Elizabeth M. Fulton, of Centre Furnace.

On the 12th of August, 1875, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Pine Grove, by Rev. J. Foster Bell, David M. Fulton, to Miss Annie R. Noon, both of State College, Centre county, Pa.